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FBIS-EAS-90-012 *18 January 1990*

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Agreement Reached at UN Meeting on Cambodia

BK1801013390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Jan 90 p 8

[Text] The five permanent members of the UN Security Council meeting in Paris on Jan 15-16, 1990, agreed that they would be guided by the following principles in working for a resolution of the Cambodian problem:

—No acceptable solution can be achieved by force of arms.
—An enduring peace can only be achieved through a comprehensive political settlement, including the verified withdrawal of foreign forces, a cease-fire and the cessation of outside military assistance.
—The goal should be self-determination for the Cambodian people through free, fair and democratic elections.
—All accept an enhanced UN role in the resolution of the Cambodian problem.
—There is an urgent need to speed up diplomatic efforts to achieve a settlement.
—The complete withdrawal of foreign forces must be verified by the UN.
—The Five would welcome an early resumption of a constructive dialogue among the Cambodian factions which is essential to facilitating the transition process, which should not be dominated by any one of them.
—An effective UN presence will be required during the transition period in order to assure internal security.
—A special representative of the UN Secretary General is needed in Cambodia to supervise UN activities during a transition period culminating in the inauguration of a democratically elected government.
—The scale of the UN operation should be consistent with the successful implementation of a Cambodian settlement and its planning and execution should take account of the heavy financial burden that may be placed on member states.
—Free and fair elections must be conducted under direct UN administration.
—The elections must be conducted in a neutral political environment in which no party would be advantaged.
—The five permanent members commit themselves to honouring the results of free and fair elections.
—All Cambodians should enjoy the same rights, freedoms and opportunities to participate in the election process.
—A supreme national council might be the repository of Cambodian sovereignty during the transition process.
—Questions involving Cambodian sovereignty should be resolved with the agreement of the Cambodian parties.

The Five support all responsible efforts by regional parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and will remain in close touch with them, with the view to reconvening the Paris Conference at an appropriate time.

China 'Disenchanted' by French Stand on Khmers

BK1801024990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jan 90 p 8

[Text] China is disenchanted by what it thought was a show of "uneven-handedness" in France's remark against the Khmer Rouge, ASEAN diplomats said yesterday.

By opposing the return to power of the Khmer Rouge, France has compromised its credibility as peace moderator and host of the international peace talks on Cambodia.

The diplomats noted that France has turned "cool towards the resistance in favour of Hanoi and Phnom Penh".

China made it clear that it would have no objection if the four Cambodian factions and ASEAN all agree to the Australian peace proposal which calls for the UN to take over the interim executive authority of Cambodia pending general elections.

China, a key player in the Cambodian conflict, also stated unequivocally that it did not want a solution along the lines of bipartite power-sharing between the UN and the Phnom Penh regime during the interim period.

China also said it would continue providing lethal aid to the resistance until a comprehensive settlement is reached.

One diplomat who monitors Indochina affairs said the momentum for peace has become stronger and more promising now that both sides, Phnom Penh and the three-party resistance coalition, after a test of military strength, have arrived at a point where they could "converge" as both sides fall into the "we don't want to lose" stage.

The diplomat viewed the acceptance of a greater UN role reflected in the outcome of the senior officials meeting among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in Paris as putting an end to the peace stalemate since the Paris conference broke down last September.

Japan

Abe Assesses Discussions With Gorbachev

OW1701144090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1346 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 17 KYODO—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan slated for next year will represent "the start of the solution" to a long-standing territorial dispute between the two nations, former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday. Abe, who met Gorbachev in Moscow on Monday, said the Soviet leader's visit may be reciprocated by a Japanese prime minister. Addressing a news conference after arriving from Moscow earlier in the day, Abe said there is a "major change" in the Soviet attitude toward Japan.

For the first time, the two countries have agreed to find a solution to the dispute regarding four islands north of Hokkaido that have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II, Abe said. "There was a determined feeling that we should seek a mutually acceptable solution," said Abe, a leading contender for premiership after Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. "We are moving in a good direction. I think that, with wisdom, this issue will be hammered out."

In his previous meeting with Gorbachev in 1986, then Foreign Minister Abe said the Soviet leader had advised him against raising the dispute, which has stymied a peace treaty between the neighboring countries since the end of World War II. But Abe said he was anxious to reach a solution to the territorial dispute over the islands, while Gorbachev is Soviet leader. "Otherwise, I feel that the issue won't be resolved," Abe said.

The former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], Abe was the first LDP representative to visit Moscow in an exchange of party officials agreed to in December 1988. Abe said his offer to promote economic relations was "natural" given the Soviet Union's change in stance on the northern territories issue.

The eight-point program presented by Abe in Moscow has raised questions over whether Japan has altered its policy toward the Soviet Union that links political and economic relations. "It is not necessary to change our basic policy of nonseparation of politics and economics," Abe said. "This is not the time to debate which came first, the chicken or the egg."

Abe said his five-day visit, made while Gorbachev was preoccupied with domestic unrest in outlying regions, demonstrated the importance the Soviet leader attaches to relations with Japan. Abe also said Gorbachev was appreciative of his offer to support the economic restructuring underway in the Soviet Union. He said Soviet officials are particularly interested in learning the roles played by government and industry in economic policy.

Kaifu Ends European Tour; Returns Home

Interviewed by MTI

LD0701172790 Budapest MTI in English 1617 GMT 7 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, January 7 (MTI)—"Japan should play not only a vigorous economic but also a political role in bringing about the new international order. Japan welcomes and appreciates the developments she has been witnessing in Europe, especially Eastern Europe. The Japanese people look forward to my meeting with West and East European leaders," said Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in an exclusive interview given to MTI. On Monday, Mr Kaifu is scheduled to set out on a 10-day tour of Europe to visit eight countries, including Hungary.

"During my talks with European leaders, including Hungarian ones, my objective will be to find out the best way for Japan to contribute to building the new international order. This tour will, therefore, be like an expedition," he added.

Mr Kaifu, the first Japanese prime minister to visit Hungary, said he wanted to speak of his proposals in detail only when he was in Hungary. However, he gave some clues as to their nature: Japan is ready to launch negotiations on an agreement on investment protection, she wishes to grant financial support to transition to a market economy, there is a plan for technical cooperation in the field of business, company management and environmental protection, etc. Other offers include financial support by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, Japanese projects in Hungary and capital investment.

In order to survey economic and investment conditions, a delegation is to be sent to Hungary. The smooth transition to a market economy will also be assisted by delegating Japanese experts, providing further training for Hungarian specialists and encouraging mutual exchanges between the two peoples.

Returns 18 Jan

OW1801055090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu returned to Tokyo Thursday from Budapest at the end of an 8-nation, 11-day tour of Europe. The chartered plane carrying Kaifu and his party arrived in Tokyo at 2:03 p.m. [0503 GMT].

U.S. To Be Briefed

OW1701183490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 17 KYODO—Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada will go to the United States on Sunday to brief American officials on the outcome of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's 11-day swing through eight European countries, a top Foreign Ministry official

said Wednesday. During his five-day stay in Washington, Owada will meet Robert Kimmitt, undersecretary of state for political affairs, and relay Kaifu's discussions with European heads of government and state. He will also explain Japan's views on such issues as reforms in Eastern Europe, the situation surrounding China, and the Kampuchean peace process, officials said.

U.S. officials are expected to convey the prospects for the February 6-7 meeting in Moscow between Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, as well as developments in U.S.-China relations.

JSP Urges Support for USSR, E. Europe

OW1201122690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party [JSP] called on the government on Friday to quickly extend economic and technological support to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to help resolve economic difficulties there. The No. 1 opposition party said in a policy statement on international cooperation in the 1990s that Japan should give emergency food assistance and establish a medium- and long-term economic cooperation program based on requests from recipient countries. Japan should also play a major role in abolishing Cocom (the Coordinating Committee for Export Control, an organization to curb exports of strategic technology to communist countries), it said.

The JSP criticized Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu for "forcing Western values" on Eastern Europe in return for Japan's assistance. Kaifu, who is currently on a visit to Europe, pledged to extend 1.95 billion dollars to Hungary and Poland.

The party brushed aside a ruling Liberal Democratic Party argument that the ongoing dramatic changes in Eastern Europe proved the failure of socialism. It said the reform sweeping the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has happened because the system of dictatorial and centralized long-term one party rule has become incompatible with values of human rights, democracy, freedom, justice and international cooperation.

A new task in the 1990s is to create an era transcending the framework of "East-West confrontation," the party said. Japan should positively promote international cooperation, endeavor to protect and expand human rights, and take urgent action for preservation of the global environment, the JSP said.

Nagasaki Mayor Shot; Wound Not Life Threatening

OW1801083590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Nagasaki, Jan. 18 KYODO—The mayor of Nagasaki, Hitoshi Motoshima, known for saying the late Emperor Showa was partially to blame for World War II, was shot in his left chest Thursday outside the main entrance to city hall, police said. Motoshima is conscious and is in no danger of losing his life, local hospital officials said. Police said the assailant appeared to be a 30 or 40-year-old Japanese male about 170 centimeters tall. Witnesses told police he fled the site in a white car.

Motoshima told the city assembly in December 1988 that the late Emperor Showa bore some responsibility for Japan's entry into World War II. The remarks generated strong criticism from rightwing extremists, including threats to his life. Police have since been on around-the-clock duty at Motoshima's office and official residence. According to eyewitnesses, Motoshima was shot in the back as he was getting into a car.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama, at a press conference in Tokyo, condemned the shooting and said it would have "an immense impact on society." She called for a prompt investigation.

Government sources said Motoshima appears to be in no danger of losing his life.

Ministry Welcomes Burmese Dissident's Candidacy

OW1201153990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO—Japan welcomes Myanma's [Burma's] decision to allow opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi to take part in the general elections set to be held in late May and hopes it will not be repealed, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday. "We welcome this decision," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with foreign correspondents. Noting that it is still subject to repeal, he said, "I hope that will not be the case."

Suu Kyi, secretary general of the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD), was given permission Wednesday by the Yangon [Rangoon] Electoral Commission to run in the country's first multiparty elections in 29 years. She has been under house arrest since July last year.

In what he called a "quiet dialogue" between the Japanese and Myanmar Governments, Watanabe said that Japan has been conveying its wish to see further democratization in Myanmar. But he denied Japan has explicitly employed the threat of a continued suspension of aid as leverage to influence Myanmar in its most recent decision.

"We do not like to give the impression that we are trying to dictate other governments' policies," he said. At the same time, however, the spokesman indicated a linkage between Japan's decisions on economic assistance and political considerations.

"We always appreciate and pay respect to any sovereign government's initiative to take action in the direction of democratization," he said. "Watching what they do, we will decide our aid policy." While Japan is continuing with economic cooperation projects implemented in the past, it has not offered Myanmar any new aid, other than that of a humanitarian nature, Watanabe said.

Finance Minister Discusses Japan's Role in IMF

OW1201081090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO—Japan is expected to become the No. 2 power at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) when a planned expansion of the bank's resources is approved, probably next week, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Friday. Hashimoto told a press conference that there seems to be little objection among major industrialized nations to Japan's plan to boost its contribution to the fund to make it the second largest contributor after the United States. His remarks came on the heels of reports that the U.S. and other major nations may reach an agreement next week at the earliest on a multibillion-dollar increase in the financial resources of the 152-nation agency. The ninth resource increase is planned to be carried out through a general increase in member country quotas or capital subscriptions. IMF financial resources currently total about 120 billion dollars.

Despite its economic power, Japan ranks fifth at the IMF with a 4.7 percent quota share. The U.S. is at the top with a 19.9 percent share, followed by Britain, West Germany and France. Japan has been seeking a greater share in a IMF quotas commensurate with its economic strength.

Hashimoto also hinted that other Group of Five (G-5) nations, apart from the U.S., are still at odds on the issue. He said negotiations have not yet been completed among the countries concerned.

Touching on Japanese ties with China, Hashimoto suggested that Japan might resume its economic aid to China regardless of U.S. policies. Japan and the U.S. can differ from each other in their attitudes toward China, he said. But he said that China cannot improve its relations with the rest of the world only by lifting martial law, imposed prior to the military crackdown on pro-democracy protests in Beijing last June. China lifted martial law Wednesday.

Central Bank Urges U.S. To Redress Deficits

OW1201122290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO—Strengthened policy coordination among major Western nations is vital to extend the current economic expansion into the 1990s, the Bank of Japan said in a report Friday. The bank stressed in its report that to ensure a further growth in the world economy, a frequent exchange of views and closer policy cooperation among countries is indispensable at a time of rapid globalization of financial markets. The report noted that in the 1980s, the world economy has sustained moderate overall growth under a "disinflationary environment," although growth rates remain widely divergent.

To maintain and foster this favorable economic climate, the bank said, controlling inflation, along with correcting trade imbalances, remains an essential strategy for the world's economic policy makers in the 1990s. The report called the rectification of trade imbalances an "indispensable precondition" for continued growth and in particular urged the United States to make additional efforts to rein in domestic demand to redress its external imbalance.

The central bank's report also attached particular importance to maintaining efforts to secure "compatibility of financial rules" and a preparation of a "level playing field" for all financial institutions across the world. Under such circumstances, the bank said, policy cooperation among central banks is all the more crucial in the 1990s.

As new developments observed in 1989 in various areas of the international financial scene, the bank cited progress in financial globalization, frequent mergers and acquisitions and leveraged buy-outs in the U.S. and Europe and the critical condition of U.S. savings and loan institutions. Among other developments cited by the bank are the stepped-up movements toward financial unification within the European Community, and financial and monetary reforms underway in Asian countries as well as introduction of a new debt strategy based on the so-called Brady Plan, proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady last year.

Such cross-border economic activities and financial transactions, the bank said, brought about further integration of financial markets and systems, increased substitution among different countries' financial assests, and globalization in trading and settlement systems. Financial globalization may lead to enhanced efficiency of financial services, but at the same time, the bank warned, it means there could be greater risks causing worldwide instability of financial markets.

The bank's report also emphasized the need for price stability in Japan in order to maintain the present expansion of domestic demand and ensure increased imports. Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno and other central bank officials have repeatedly reiterated the importance of securing price stability and of the need to increase imports of less expensive goods from abroad. Central bank economists said such inflation-curbing effects stemming from imports of less expensive goods played a major role in Japan's unexpectedly prolonged economic growth. The report concluded that to sustain the world economy into the 1990s, countries would have to positively tackle major future difficulties by coordinating their economic and monetary policies.

Among the most pressing tasks in the 1990s cited by the bank are promotion of economic restructuring both in surplus and deficit-ridden countries, effective solution of the Third World debt and appropriate responses toward ongoing financial globalization.

The bank's 53-page report also took particular note of the fluid situation in East European countries. It said, "continued attention needs to be paid to developments

in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as such nations may have a significant impact on prospects of the world economy in the 1990s."

Official Explains Reduction in Aid to Nepal

OW1301015390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1437 GMT 11 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 11 KYODO—Foreign Ministry officials on Thursday confirmed that Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Nepal has been reduced, but said the cut was for technical reasons and denied that it stems from policy considerations. "We have never changed our policy regarding ODA to Nepal," a ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said.

The official's remarks came in reference to a report in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, a Hong Kong-based monthly magazine, that Japan has informed the Nepalese Government of a cutback in economic assistance of "up to 33 percent." The magazine said Japan "is annoyed about sluggish bureaucracy and the Nepalese Government's penchant to regard Japanese aid as a convenient treasure trove to be used for any current need, rather than to prioritize the country's needs."

It also said that Tokyo is "already pressed to extend assistance to new areas such as Eastern Europe and Africa." But Foreign Ministry aid officials denied they had any criticism of Nepal's bureaucracy, saying instead that the root of the current aid implementation problem is Nepal's difficulties "with a specific neighboring country," a reference to its prolonged dispute with India.

"The biggest problem has been the shortage of petrol," said one official. "Because of that, we have not been able to implement desired projects in Nepal, so the amount of ODA has been reduced," he said. The official was referring to a shortage of fuel as a result of Nepal's dispute with India, stemming from their disagreement over bilateral trade and transit treaties which expired last March. The land-locked Himalayan kingdom normally has fuel supplied via Indian seaports.

"Due to Nepal's geographic placement, the country is at a disadvantage and is therefore in need of cooperation from neighboring countries," said an official. The official said Japan has approached India on the issue and expressed the hope that the two countries settle their problems as early as possible.

Japan is the largest bilateral aid donor to Nepal, having extended 62.4 million dollars in grants, technical cooperation, and loans in 1988. But whereas other donor countries can surmount temporary problems as they finance their aid programs on a multi-year basis, Japanese aid is more vulnerable because the country must budget its aid on a year-to-year basis, the official said.

"If the situation in Nepal improves, then of course we can extend our ODA on a regular basis as we have done so far," the official said.

On the magazine's assertion that aid to Nepal has been affected by Japan's increased focus on Eastern Europe and Africa, he said, "It is not true that our government has any intention of reducing or cutting off ODA to Asian countries." A similar message was conveyed to concerned members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) during Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama's visit to Thailand and Malaysia last week.

Banks Permitted To Boost Reserves for Debts

OW1201152490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1407 GMT 11 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 11 KYODO—The Finance Ministry will allow Japanese banks to increase reserves for covering possible default in Third World debts, ministry sources said Thursday. The move is designed to facilitate banks' cooperation in implementing a new debt relief plan put forward by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady in March last year. The plan calls for partial debt foregiveness and reduction of interest rates.

Banks can presently put the equivalent of only 15 percent of Third World debts into their reserves. But this limit will be lifted, the sources said. However, the ministry will ask banks to limit the ratio to 25 percent for the present to prevent them from using the reserves merely as a means of putting their profits away.

The ministry is also concerned that any excessive increase in bank reserves may cause Third World nations to relax their efforts for repayment, they said. Major Third World debtor nations currently owe a total of about 5 trillion yen to Japanese banks. Banks have already put up about 760 million yen altogether in their reserves, or up to the 15 percent limit. But when they close the books for the current business year in March, they will raise the limit to around 25 percent, the sources said. Yet the actual increase will be limited to around 400 billion yen since the problem of Mexico's 1.3 trillion-yen debt will be settled under separate arrangements by the end of March, they said. The new debt relief plan has already been applied to Mexico, while basic agreement has also been reached on its application to the Philippines.

Japan and other leading industrialized countries agreed at their annual economic summit in Paris in July last year to take steps for facilitating private banks' participation in the debt relief plan.

Ministry Eases Rules on Convertible Bonds

OW1201152590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1322 GMT 11 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 11 KYODO—In its latest move to liberalize Japan's financial market, the Finance Ministry announced Thursday a decision to allow banks to use

proceeds from convertible bond (CB) offerings for any purpose. Under the previous rules, banks could not use such proceeds for operating capital with their use limited to fixed investment.

Ministry officials said the latest measure is partly aimed at enabling banks to raise their capital through CB offerings to clear minimum capital-adequacy standards set by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). The BIS rules stipulate banks with international operations have risk-weighted capital equivalent to 8 percent of assets by the end of 1992. The ministry permitted Japanese banks to issue CBs, or bonds convertible into equity, in overseas markets in 1985 and the domestic market in 1987.

Defense Agency Plans To Introduce Air Tankers

OW1301042890 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] The Defense Agency has finalized a plan to introduce air tankers, which will help fighters radically increase their cruising range, for the first time in the next defense program beginning in fiscal 1991.

Commenting on the plan, the Defense Agency noted that since Soviet forces in the Far East are modernizing their fighters, it has become necessary to increase the capability of patrol aircraft and fighters to stand by in the sky for longer periods so that they can watch and intercept fighters from an adversary nation. However, this plan will likely come under fire because of the anticipated criticism that such a move runs counter to the principle of "defense exclusively for self-defense," and poses a threat to neighboring nations.

Pacific Isle To Be Used To Test New Materials

OW1201145390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1414 GMT 11 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 11 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has decided to use Japan's southernmost territory, a tiny coral island called Okinotorishima, for endurance tests on new materials for marine structures, ministry officials said Thursday. Such tests will be conducted from fiscal 1991, starting in April 1991, on fiber-reinforced plastics and other compound materials deemed likely to be used in building marine structures, such as marine ranches, in the future, the officials said.

In the tests, the possible effects of seawater, strong sunlight, salt air, and temperature gaps on such compound materials will be studied. The tests will be conducted mainly by a group of Japanese private enterprises, including construction, steel, and textile firms, the officials said.

They said the isle, which is subjected to a severe natural environment, is the best place available as testing site for such materials. The island, about 1,700 kilometers south of Tokyo, is uninhabited. It was reinforced with blocks and concrete last year by the Construction Ministry because erosion threatened to wash away its surface.

If basic research and tests are conducted on the island, it should help establish Japan's right to a 200-mile economic zone around it, analysts said. At the moment, solar battery tests are being conducted on a special platform on the isle by the government's new Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization. Meteorological observations are also under way there.

Toshiba Develops Prototype Semiconductor Laser

OW1201082790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO—Toshiba Corp. said Friday it has developed a prototype semiconductor laser with the world's shortest wavelength that emits more light than current products on the market. A Toshiba official said the semiconductor laser offers the potential of replacing helium-neon gas lasers which are now used as a light source for scanners in such products as laser beam printers and optical disc systems. The official said it could also make possible new products such as non-contact or contact cordless bar-code readers.

The more compact, more reliable and less power-consuming laser emits a visible red light laser beam at room temperature at a wavelength of 638 nanometers, much shorter than devices of 670 nanometers currently sold in the market, the official said. A nanometer is equal to one-billionth of a meter. The official said the company plans to commercialize the new device next year.

Mongolia

Ochirbat, Soviet Ambassador Interviewed

OW1801045590 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Mongolian Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Supply Ochirbat [and] Soviet Ambassador to Mongolia Sitnikov were recently interviewed by the Mongolian TV, answering questions from televiewers. Regarding joint enterprises, the Soviet ambassador said his country in the future will work to build small and medium joint enterprises which will give fast economic results. The Mongolian minister has admitted that the process of replacing the foreign experts working in Mongolia with national personnel advances very slowly, and with the growth of qualified Mongolian personnel, the number of foreign experts, including Soviet, will be reduced.

On the question of total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia, Ambassador Sitnikov indicated that for the USSR, there is no serious political complication in this regard. Concerning the Soviet-built uranium mine in (Mardzad), in east Mongolia, in 1988 Minister Ochirbat said that only 5 percent of the total capacity of the mine

is being exploited. The rest has been laid up in view of the new trends in world politics.

On Mongol-Soviet trade and prices, the Soviet ambassador said that in keeping to the decision of the recent Council for Mutual Economic Assistance session, the two countries will switch over to world prices and conduct transactions in convertible currency.

Commission Rehabilitates Victims of Repression

OW1601140990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] The daily UNEN reports on a regular meeting of the Politburo Commission of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee on rehabilitation of people illegally repressed in the thirties and forties. The commission heard the information of the Supreme Court of Mongolia, the Party Control Committee at the MPRP Central Committee on the so-called [name indistinct] case. It was fabricated by the Board of Internal Affairs of Mongolia in 1933 and 1934, when more than 500 people were arrested.

The Politburo Commission has confirmed the total groundlessness of this case. The commission also studied and rehabilitated those who were repressed under another false case of the so-called Counterrevolutionary Organization of Gemden and Demid.

Paper Publishes Lantuu Article on Renewal

OW1601063090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 15 Jan 90

[From the "Review of Monday's Newspapers"]

[Text] The newspaper ULAANBAATARYN MEDEE takes stock of the work done in the past year, since the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] took the course of renewal. In 1989 attention was concentrated first of all on bringing in the idea of renewal down to all party members and the entire working people, and creating favorable conditions for deepening the renewal process, writes in the paper Politburo Member of the MPRP Central Committee, [and] First Secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City party committee, Lantuu.

One of the major events of the past year was the review and election meetings of the primary party organizations. Alternative elections played an important role in improving the work, with party personnel affecting the party relationship and (?furthering) democracy, noted Lantuu. The Ulaanbaatar party organization attaches great significance to strengthening the discipline in a broad sense of the word, when it becomes a major factor in the fulfillment of the plan, education of man, and in their struggle against squandering. There is certain progress in this respect. Thus, the gross industrial output went up by 28.1 percent, including the volume of the first quality products increased by 17.1 percent in 1989, as compared to 1988. However, there still exists some problems in the construction sphere. In the new year, attention should be concentrated on preparations for the 20th Congress of the MPRP, notes the Ulaanbaatar City party committee secretary.

Correction to Report on Democratic Union Meeting

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Democratic Union Meets, Reads Draft Program," published in the 16 January East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 8:

paragraph one, penultimate line reads: ...of the union and an appeal to the Mongolian... [changing "and appealed" to "and an appeal"]

paragraph two, line two reads: ...and direction of renewing the society; and has criticized the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party for monopoly of power. But at the same time, a speaker at the meeting... [supplying indistinct words; changing "most" to "and has"; changing "while" to "but"]

last paragraph, line one reads: ...In the appeal to the... [changing "their" to "the"]

last paragraph, antepenultimate line reads: ...structure imbued with the spirit of Stalinism. According to... [changing "built-up" to "the spirit of"]

North Korea

Seventh Round of Panmunjom Sports Talks Held

Chief Delegate Comments

SK1801094790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] The seventh round of the North-South sports talks to discuss the question of forming a North-South single team for the 11th Asian Games is now being held in the South side's area in Panmunjom.

Many reporters at home and abroad have come to Panmunjom to cover the seventh round of the North-South sports talks.

The talks are attended by five delegates from our side—chief delegate Kim Hyong-chin, vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee; Chang Ung, secretary general of the committee; and Kim Se-chin, Ho Hyok-pil, and Kim Sang-pu, members of the committee—and by five delegates from the South side.

At the talks, Kim Hyong-chin, chief delegate of our side, spoke first.

[Begin Kim Hyong-chin recording] Amid the great interest and expectations of all compatriots and all sportsmen of the North and South, today we are holding the seventh round full-dress talks to finish the discussion of the question of forming a single team.

Looking back at the past, after the opening of our talks in March last year, a bright prospect enabling us to see the birth of the single team in the offing opened by the end of last year, despite some twists and turns, but thanks to the effort exerted by our side.

With regard to this fact, all our compatriots and sportsmen were truly happy and had become confident that the forming of a single team, which could not be formed in the sixties and seventies, would certainly be formed this time.

In fact, some matters, which were left unsettled because of the disagreement between the two sides on the way to form the single team, were completely settled at the sixth round of talks held on 22 December last year. As a result, the forming of the single team had become definite.

An agreement was reached on the 10-point basic proposal for forming the single team and even the guidelines for forming and operating the joint committee were set. Under these circumstances, we even promised that we would finalize a draft on the agreement and sign it at the seventh round full-dress talks and that we would declare the birth of the single team to the world.

Nonetheless, the contacts of the working-level delegates held twice on 10 and 15 January faced some totally unexpected difficulties and obstacles and achieved nothing.

After this, we are now holding the full-dress talks today. With regard to this, we feel deep regret.

Originally, at the sixth round of talks, the two sides agreed on finalizing the draft on the letter of agreement on the 10-point proposal for forming the single team and on finalizing the draft on the letter of agreement on forming a joint organization for forming the single team and on the specific rules for its operation at the fourth round contact of the working-level delegates which would be held on 10 January, and also agreed on discussing and deciding on the question of providing a mechanism to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of the agreement.

According to this agreement between the two sides, we came to the fourth round contact of the working-level delegates with the letter of agreement on the 10-point proposal for forming the single team and the letter of agreement on forming the joint organization and on the specific rules for its operation and sought to agree on providing a mechanism designed to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of the agreement in a favorable manner, though we thought this was virtually unnecessary.

If the fourth round contact of the working-level delegates had ended successfully, then we could have been able to proudly sign the finalized letter of agreement at the seventh round full-dress talks today and to effect an historic event of proudly declaring the birth of the single team at home and abroad.

Nonetheless, at the fourth round contact of the working-level delegates, your side newly put forth far-fetched matters, which had absolutely nothing to do with forming the single team and which was not even worth discussing. Your side came forth with as many as 37 items, the matters that the two sides agreed to discuss and decide on through the joint committee, and unbelievably demanded the discussion of them. As a result, grave difficulties were created for the future of the talks.

To form the single team at an early date as desired by all people, we think that everything must be concentrated on discussing the question of forming the single team, and other matters, which have nothing to do with it, must never be discussed. We think that the agreement between the two sides must be respected and must be thoroughly fulfilled.

We are discussing precisely the question of forming the North-South single team for the 11th Asian Games, not any other matter.

However, the question of holding goodwill sports events by exchanging teams, the question of exchanging facility inspection teams, and other questions your side put forth at the fourth round contact of the working-level delegates were matters that were not supposed to be discussed at the contact of the working-level delegates for forming the single team.

Your side asserts that the exchanges of goodwill games and sports facilities inspection teams between the North and the South should be realized before the joint committee is formed so as to promote the atmosphere for the formation of a single team and to confirm the firm will for its formation. However, this assertion by your side is reversed logic that goes against reason and principle and is nothing but a far-fetched assertion. The atmosphere for the formation of a single team can be fully promoted merely by signing the letter of agreement concerning the formation and participation of a single team and through the guarantee of the agreement by the authorities of both sides. Furthermore, your side unilaterally reversed the agreements reached by both sides and, thus, has created complexity and difficulties before the talks.

The supplementary rules that your side raised in the previous, fourth round of the working-level contact include the businesslike issues such as the issue of guaranteeing transportation means and routes, the issue of selecting the sites of games, and the issue of forming spectator groups. However, both sides have already agreed to discuss and decide these businesslike issues in the joint committee. Nevertheless, talking again about the issues that have already been agreed upon by both sides and refusing to agree on the 10-point basic proposal, which can be completely concluded once the drafting of it is completed, your side raised issues that have nothing to do with it and is desperately trying to discuss them. What is the reason for this?

In particular, what becomes a problem is that your side has created complexity before the talks at a time when an

agreement on the content concerning the formation of a single team has been completely reached and when the only thing left is to sign it. Your side's act which, after agreeing on the formation of a single team yesterday, reverses it today, cannot be regarded as an act for the formation of a single team.

Reviewing the above-mentioned facts alone, it is clear that the supplementary rules that your side raised are intended to delay the sports talks and to make them prove abortive. Therefore, the supplementary rules must be withdrawn. This is why at the fourth round of the working-level contact we sincerely advised your side not only to withdraw the supplementary rules in the fifth round of the working-level contact, but also to be faithful to the [word indistinct] of the full-dress talks.

However, at the fifth round of the working-level contact, as well, your side still failed to change its unwarranted stand and attitude and tried to justify its assertions at any cost, while repeating the (?far-fetched) [word instinct] which cannot be acceptable to anyone. As a result, the work of preparing the draft, which otherwise could have been completely concluded through only one round of the working-level contact, has not been settled in even two rounds of contact. At the same time, we cannot but doubt if the letter of basic agreement on the formation of a single team could be signed at today's seventh full-dress talks.

Looking at the insincere attitude of the South side's delegates in two rounds of the working-level contact, we cannot but judge that your side is attempting, in fact, to make the formation of a single team prove abortive, although it is talking about the need for the formation of a single team.

If it is interested in the formation of a single team even to the slightest degree, then your side should deeply feel responsibility for having created complexity and difficulties before the talks and should withdraw its unwarranted assertions.

Delegates of the South side: Now that the 10-point proposal for the formation of a single team and the detailed rules concerning the formation and operation of the joint committee have been agreed upon and that both sides have shared the same views on the issue on the guaranteeing devices for the faithful implementation of the agreements, the formation of a single team should not under any circumstances prove abortive.

The joint participation of the North and the South in the 11th Asian Games through the formation of a single team is an important task that all the people and sportsmen have assigned to the delegates of our two sides. It is also not only the unanimous desire of all the Korean people who want national reconciliation and unity, but is also the demand of the times and history. We cannot stand back even a step and should not stand back at any cost on this honorable road of realizing our nation's desire.

The Korean sportsmen, if they do not want competition and confrontation between compatriots with the same blood, should perform, without fail, the heavy mission that they have been assigned before the times, history, and the nation.

Furthermore, now is not the eighties, but is the 1st year of the nineties during which our great desire for reunification will be realized.

At such an historic time, we should make our due contribution to achieving national reconciliation and unity and to opening the door to reunification by forming a single team.

Toward this end, I believe that we should make every effort possible, maintaining a correct stand on and attitude toward the formation of a single team, to form a single team at any cost.

What counts most in this regard is to respect what has been agreed upon between the two sides, to be sincere in carrying it out, and to avoid doing such things as making reverses or laying artificial difficulties and obstacles in the way of the talks. If only we do such things, I am convinced that we will be able to produce a new turn in giving birth to a single team by signing an agreement after removing the obstacles that have been laid to forming a single team at today's talks, even though we were unable to achieve what we had expected in the past two rounds of working contacts.

First, at today's talks we should sign the 10-point agreement on forming a single team after completing the draft.

As we have consistently stressed and asserted in the past talks, the 10-point proposal is the most important agreement on the basic proposals, which indicated in detail clear methods to satisfactorily solve all problems arising in forming a single team ranging from the name of the single team, the issue of training and selecting the athletes, the composition of the teams, the issue of organizing and running the joint committee, the expenses, and the issue of guaranteeing personal safety.

Left unresolved in the 10-point proposal is only the issue of completing the draft of an agreement. Since we have on many occasions read both sides' proposals, cross checked them, and agreed upon them, I think we will be able to complete the draft with no difficulty. Even your side, too, emphasized this time after time and affirmed it.

This being the case, at today's talks we should complete the draft of an agreement on the 10-point basic proposal on a priority basis before anything else.

Second, at today's contact we should complete the draft of an agreement on the composition and running of the joint promotion institution. I think there will be no problem as far as this issue is concerned because we accepted (?only) your side's proposal at the sixth round of talks. Concerning the fact that we have accepted your side's proposal at face value, your side rudely provoked

the other party at the talks by saying that we had agreed on it without studying it or asking what it was that made us agree on it. However, there is nobody who does not understand that it is an expression of our sincere effort to form a single team.

Even before calling into question our sincerity in this form or that, your side has committed such an abnormal act as freshly putting forward as many as 20 revised items in addition to the detailed rules for running the joint promotion institution for a single team, which your side put forward and we have agreed upon after accepting them.

We hope that we will be able to complete the letter of agreement on the detailed rules governing the composition and running of the joint promotion institution for a single team that we have already agreed upon.

Third, we should complete the discussion of the devices designed to guarantee a sincere implementation of the issues to be agreed upon at today's talks. I am convinced that this issue can be sufficiently resolved if it is guaranteed by the Olympic committees and the prime ministers of the two sides.

We handed over to your side in the last contact the proposal for an agreement of the two sides' Olympic committees and for a memorandum of the prime ministers of the two sides. So, on the basis of this, I hope that we will be able to complete this issue, too, before the end of today's talks.

If only we can settle these three issues as mentioned above at today's talk, I am convinced that a single team will be successfully formed without any obstacles.

Day by day, the 11th Asian Games are approaching us and we are entering the last stage of successfully forming a single team. All the fellow countrymen and sports people are now longingly hoping that we, the delegates of the two sides, will satisfactorily complete today's talk and declare the formation of a single team.

I hope that we will be able to complete the draft of an agreement on these three issues and sign it so that we could break the good news to the entire fellow countrymen that a single team has been formed. [end recording]

The talks continue.

Talks Conclude

SK1801122390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0922 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Today on the South side's area in Panmunjom, the seventh North-South sports talks were held to discuss the issue of forming a single North-South team for the 11th Asian Games. Numerous domestic and foreign reporters came to Panmunjom to cover the North-South sports talks.

When the talks were over, Kim Hyong-chin, head of our side's delegation, met with reporters and explained how the talks proceeded.

[Begin Kim Hyong-chin recording] As you know, the seventh North-South sports talks have just now finished. The seventh North-South sports talks were the first of their kind held in the New Year. The seventh talks were talks [words indistinct]. However, as you know, the letters of agreement on the basic proposal on the formation of the single team and the proposal on the formation and operation of a joint organization charged with the formation of the single team could not be signed in the seventh talks. Also, no discussion was held on the issue of measures to guarantee the implementation of the agreement on the formation of the single team. In this way, no letter of agreement could be signed.

Why could no letter of agreement be signed? In today's seventh talks, we [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] made all sincere efforts in the fourth and fifth contacts of the working-level delegates. However, in the fourth contact of the working-level delegates, the South side put forth the supplementary rules, which consist of no fewer than approximately 30 points and which are not mentioned in the proposal on the formation of the single team and the proposal on the formation and operation of a joint organization charged with the formation of the single team, the two proposals that have been discussed for almost 10 months. In this way, the South side led the talks, which are on the verge of their successful conclusion, to face an obstacle.

In the fourth contact, in its supplementary rules, the South side put forth the issue of exchanging goodwill games, the issue of exchanging teams to inspect facilities, and other issues that have nothing to with the agenda of the current talks. Also, it included in the supplementary rules some points that must be discussed, examined, and decided upon at the joint committee as stipulated in the letter of agreement on the proposal for the formation of the single team and in the letter of agreement on the detailed rules concerning the formation and operation of a joint organization charged with the formation of the single team, and unjustly said that only when these issues are discussed and decided upon in the full-dress talks, can a complete agreement be reached.

As a result, in the fourth and fifth working-level contacts, our side said that the supplementary rules, which the South side put forth, are unreasonable and justly demanded that it withdraw the supplementary rules. Even though the sixth full-dress talks entrusted the fourth and fifth contacts of the working-level delegates with the task of drafting the letter of agreement on the formation of the single team and the letter of agreement on the formation and operation of the joint organization charged with the formation of the single team, because the South side unjustly put forth the supplementary rules, the contacts of the working-level delegates have not been able to fulfill their mission assigned by the full-dress talks and, as a result, no progress has been made.

Under circumstances in which we have promised that we would sign the letters of agreement in today's seventh talks and would declare to the world that the single team will be formed, we expected that the South side would withdraw various unreasonable points of the supplementary rules in today's seventh talks and would accept the start of the drafting of the letters of agreement. However, in today's talks, the South side withdrew the issues of exchanging goodwill games and exchanging teams to inspect facilities. It also withdrew the issues of sites of tryouts and means of transportation and some other issues that it put forth. These issues have nothing to do with the agenda of the current talks. This is very fortunate. This also means that some obstacles to the talks, which are proceeding at their final stage, were removed to a certain extent.

Citing each of the remainder of the points of the supplementary rules that the South still insists on, our side made it clear that we do not reject the discussion on them and that, however, because they are points that must be examined and decided upon at the joint committee, they will be discussed at the joint committee.

The South side, however, raised an illogical issue that the supplementary rules it has proposed could constitute something that will bind some issues which can come up in the course of implementing an agreement on forming a single team even after it has been signed.

In fact, the supplementary rules, even if they are discussed, have no conditions whatsoever that would bind the implementation. When it comes to ensuring the implementation, a signature on the agreement at the authorization of the two sides' Olympic committees and on the memorandum of the government authorities of the two sides for guaranteeing the agreement would be quite sufficient.

In addition, we have already given to the South side a proposal for exchanging a memorandum of the Olympic committees for guaranteeing the implementation in the last working contacts. This considered, the forming of a single team and the implementation of the agreement on forming a single team has been guaranteed in all aspects. This notwithstanding, throughout today's talks, the South side did not withdraw its supplementary rules.

In fact, the supplementary rules are supplementary rules in the true sense of the word, not the basic letter of agreement. At the fourth and fifth contacts between the working delegates, the South, after describing the supplementary rules as the core of the proposal for an agreement on forming a single team, once came out with such an unjust stand as declaring the basic letter of agreement a hollowed out shell, despite the fact that the basic letter of agreement, namely, the 10-point agreement, on forming a single team and its participation, is the real core.

Besides, the reporters from the South side will have reported that the 10-point agreement on the proposal for forming a single team had already been reached at the sixth talks, as is clearly known to the people. However, some among the delegates of the South side said that the agreement was, in fact, not an agreement unless it is signed. In this way, they can be said to have made it clear which side is more suspicious about guaranteeing the agreement after it has been signed.

So, at today's seventh full-dress talks we called on the South side to withdraw the unjust supplementary rules and discuss the contents of the supplementary rules in the joint committee, suggesting that it study them well and withdraw them.

The two sides agreed to hold the next round of talks, full-dress talks, on 29 January and the contact between the working delegates on 22 January. [end recording]

No Progress Made

SK1801154090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Panmunjom January 18 (KCNA)—The seventh round of the North-South sports talks was held today in the South side's portion of Panmunjom to discuss the question of forming a single team of the two parts of the country for the 11th Asian Games.

Speaking first at the talks, head of our side Kim Hyong-chin said it was hardly understandable why the South side was creating complications in the way of the talks at the last moment when a complete agreement had been reached on the content of the single team and its participation and what remained to be done was to sign a text. If the South side has the intention to form a single team, not rendering the sports talks abortive, it should withdraw the so-called "supplementary principles" it has worked out separately, he said.

The South side, however, produced today a draft agreement minus a few points out of the "supplementary principles" they had proposed as well as three annexed agreements and insisted on discussing at the full-dress talks even the questions which were little different from its earlier proposal and could be discussed at the joint committee when it was formed.

The drafts of the "supplementary principles" and the annexed agreements proposed by the South side contained many complicated matters including the question of sending to the Beijing Preparatory Committee of the Asian Games and the Council of the Asian Games a letter on the separate participation of the North and the South in the 11th Asian Games in case the single team fails to be formed. The South side, repeating their assertion that such complicated matters it put forward were main points in forming a single team, obstinately stated that, without discussing those matters, it would not enter the arrangement of the draft agreement on the ten points related to the formation of a single team and on the formation and operation of the joint committee and the joint secretariat.

Our side asked why the South side had not raised such thing as the "supplementary principles" at the full-dress talks which continued for ten months but brought them now when the agreement should be signed, if it thought they must be discussed beside the ten points related to the formation of a single team. And it strongly demanded the South side to withdraw not partially but completely the "supplementary principles" which create complications and difficulties in the talks.

Owing to the unreasonable assertions of the South side, the sides failed to arrange an agreement on the ten points related to the formation of a single team and sign it as planned.

It was agreed upon to hold the eighth round of the full-dress talks on January 29 and the sixth working-level contact on January 22.

After the talks, head of our side's delegation Kim Hyong-chin gave a news briefing.

North Urges South Response on Red Cross Contact

SK1801093790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0810 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Telephone message to Song Yong-tae, head of the South side delegation to the North-South Red Cross working-level contact, by Pak Yong-su, head of the North side delegation to the contact]

[Text] To Song Yong-tae, head of the South side delegation to the North-South Red Cross working-level delegates contact: As you know, at the contact between the heads of the North-South Red Cross working-level delegations, which was held on 4 December last year, we proposed to your side that the eighth round of the contact between North-South Red Cross working-level delegates be held on 22 January 1990, and since then, we have urged your side to affirmatively respond to the proposal on many occasions.

The entire nation is now overflowing with the urgent desire to make this year, the 1st year of the nineties, the year of an historic turn in realizing free travel and total openness between the North and the South by removing the barrier between them and, thus, in opening the door of reunification. This bestows new hope not only upon the families and relatives separated in the North and the South, but also upon our Red Cross people and urgently demands that humanitarian issues be urgently settled in conformity with the nation's desire for reunfication.

Nevertheless, until today when the date of contact that we proposed is drawing near, your side has been creating artificial obstacles to the Red Cross talks by raising unwarranted preconditions. That your side has persistently adhered to the stand that it will not respond to the contact unless we withdraw our plan to perform the opera "The Flower Girl" is an act which runs counter to the unanimous desire of the entire nation and which cannot be justified by any excuse whatsoever.

Recognizing that your side is trying to evade the contact itself without making the effort to solve the problems that arise in the course of contact at the site is not a sincere attitude for dialogue, I once again urge your side to respond, at the earliest possible date, to our proposal for holding the eighth contact of working-level delegates for discussions of the work of exchanging the second Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups and the problem of resuming the 11th full-dress talks.

[Signed] Pak Yong-su, head of the North side's delegation to the North-South Red Cross working-level contact [Dated] 18 January 1990

Further Report on 17 Jan MAC Meeting

SK1801111190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] The 453d meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held on 17 January in Panmunjom upon our proposal.

As has already been reported, although our side proposed on 4 January last year to hold this meeting at 1100 on 9 January, it was held 8 days after the date proposed by our side because of the U.S. side's delaying tactics.

At the meeting, our side once again raised the issue of halting military exercises pregnant with the danger of nuclear war in order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and create an environment favorable to North-South talks, and strongly called on the U.S. side to respond to our side's proposal.

Maj Gen Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side, first stressed the fact that the great leader, with a view toward making this year—the 1st year of the nineties—a year of an historic turn in opening the door of national reunification, put forward a new save-the-nation proposal to pull down the barriers between the North and South and ensure free travel and complete opening, and toward this end, proposed to convene a consultative meeting of the authorities and heads of political parties with the highest-level participation from the North and South.

He went on: Since the MAC bears the mission and duty to prevent the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula and render help to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, it should pay due attention to our epochal save-the-nation proposal and make efforts to create an environment and atmosphere favorable to its realization.

We think that our proposal to halt the war exercises pregnant with the danger of nuclear war, which was put forward at the 452d MAC meeting, could create an environment and conditions favorable to realizing our new save-the-nation proposal. The proposal that our side put forward at the last meeting was, firstly, not to conduct any military exercises mobilizing nuclear weapons and the equipment capable of loading or carrying nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and its neighboring waters from 1 January 1990; secondly, not

to conduct any large-scale military exercises with the participation of a division-size unit or larger on the Korean peninsula and its neighboring waters; and thirdly, not to conduct a joint military exercise against the opposing side, not only on the Korean peninsula and its neighboring waters, but overseas as well.

If these steps are taken, it no doubt will help realize our new save-the-nation proposal and create an atmosphere favorable to advancing North-South dialogue. However, the U.S. side, not responding to this positive proposal of ours, made an official announcement that the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise will be conducted from the end of January to the end of April bringing into South Korea numerous troops and nuclear war means from the continental United States, Hawaii, Japan, and Guam. This is an act that contravenes the relaxation of tension and North-South dialogue and constitutes a challenge to our sincere efforts to solve the problem.

We can hardly understand why the U.S. side tries to continue the "Team Spirit" war exercises, which began in the seventies and which are characterized by tension and confrontation, even in the nineties in which detente and negotiation have become general trends.

Under powder-reeking circumstances in which bullets and shells are bursting, it is hard to have free dialogue; and even if dialogue is held, it is difficult to expect substantial success from it. Moreover, the "Team Spirit-90" war exercise stands in the way of pulling down the barriers between the North and the South and of realizing free travel and complete opening. So, in order to realize the new save-the-nation proposal and create conditions and an atmosphere for North-South dialogue, we insist that the two sides not conduct war exercises that run counter to this.

Since the U.S. side has also stressed on many occasions the importance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and the conducting of North-South dialogue and their importance, there is no reason whatsoever to keep it from doing so.

Not only all the Korean people, but also the peace-loving people of the world are now paying great attention to our epochal save-the-nation proposal and North-South dialogue which is actively being held, while wholeheartedly hoping for due fruition to come from the talks.

How greatly it will please people if the two sides of the MAC take the measure of military detente in compliance with their mission at such a time! If the U.S. side, indifferent to dialogue and detente, conducts such war exercises as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise after mobilizing numerous troops and nuclear-capable equipment, this will pose a grave obstacle to dialogue and negotiations and will greatly disappoint people. As a matter of course, if clouds are formed very often, it will rain, and so it follows that a nuclear war will break out at a place where nuclear war exercises take place very often. None of our people, irrespective of whether they live in the North or the South, wants this to happen. It is not good for the Americans, either, if a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. side's demands are also fully reflected in our proposal. The U.S. side put forth the military exercise issue as an item on the agenda in the discussion last February on the plans for alleviating tension, and the military exercise issue is also included in the U.S. side's plan to promote trust. In this respect, the two sides are interested in the military exercise issue, and we believe the two sides generally think that this issue must be solved in the MAC. What remains for the two sides is to reach a concrete agreement on this important issue through consultations.

Our side's senior member said that the U.S. side has often talked about detente and negotiations and that if it really means it, then it must immediately cancel its plan to conduct the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise and affirmatively accept discussions on our proposal to alleviate tension. However, instead of affirmatively responding to our demand, while unreasonably insisting that the military exercise issue cannot be discussed, the U.S. side tried to escape from its responsibility.

Our side's senior member repeatedly asked why the issue of discontinuing nuclear war exercises cannot be discussed at the MAC despite the fact that the Armistice Agreement was signed to prevent the recurrence of war and that the MAC is an organization that implements this agreement. The U.S. side's senior member could not give an appropriate answer.

While strongly denouncing the U.S. side's attitude of rejecting discussions on issues under no reasonable pretext, our side's senior member pointed out: The U.S. side's attitude shows that it does not hope for peace and security on the Korean peninsula or realistic progress and fruits in North-South dialogue and that it is also trying to unceasingly seek a divisionist line in the nineties as it did in the eighties. How can the U.S. side not accept the proposal to discontinue nuclear war exercises for the sake of dialogue and negotiations and how can it instead insist on continuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise if it has even the slightest intention to help North-South dialogue? Needless to say, nuclear war exercises are not conducive to dialogue but a crime that runs counter to it. Moreover, today's meeting was held at a time when the government of our Republic has advanced an epochal proposal to tear down the wall of division and realize free visits and total opening up.

In order to have this save-the-nation proposal of ours realized, it is imperative to stop conducting such nuclear war exercises as the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise. This notwithstanding, the U.S. side publicly announced that it will continue the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise this year again and ignored our proposal for creating an environment favorable to North-South negotiations. This proves that the United States, though it says it supports North-South dialogue in words, is, in fact, not interested in the progress of the dialogue.

The attitude that the U.S. side adopted at today's meeting has once again demonstrated what stand the U.S. takes on the prevailing situation on the Korean peninsula. The issue of discontinuing military exercises pregnant with the danger of nuclear war is a military issue before it is a political issue. It is also an issue that must be discussed and settled between the U.S. side and our side before it becomes an issue between the North and South.

In fact, the MAC faces no other important and pressing issue than to discuss the removal of the danger of nuclear war. Now, how can one side to the MAC, which is supposed to solve this problem with a sense of responsibility, ignore this?

What is more, at present, when neither the U.S. Government nor the South side have shown any affirmative reaction to our proposal for negotiations, how can anyone insist that it be discussed between the North and the South?

Trying to avoid discussing the problem while stepping aside from the duty one has to discharge shows that the United States is, in fact, not interested in getting rid of the danger of nuclear war existing on the Korean peninsula.

Also, the attitude that the U.S. side adopted at today's meeting demonstrates that the measures for confidence-building raised by it, too, lack seriousness. On many occasions to date, the U.S. side h_ talked about the confidence-building measures. However, when we raised the issue of discontinuing the nuclear war exercises, it refused to discuss the issue.

If the U.S. side has the intent to build confidence and is willing to remove the tensions and danger created by large-scale military exercises, then why does it refuse to discuss the issue of military exercises which is contained in its own proposal for confidence-building?

This shows, ultimately, that the confidence-building measures that the U.S. side talks about are nothing but hypocrisy designed to fabricate public opinion to make it look as if it were interested in easing tension, but not for the settlement of the issues.

Saying that one practical act is more important than 100 words, the senior member of our side stressed that the U.S. side, instead of paying lip service to confidence-building or detente or support for North-South dialogue, should call off the plan for the "Team Spirit-90" joint military exercise right away and show affirmative reaction to our proposal for easing tension, in which the discontinuation of nuclear war was called for.

Then, he, saying that particularly the U.S. side should pay due attention to the proposal advanced by our Republic's government for pulling down the barriers between the North and South, for realizing free travel and complete opening, and for the discussion of these, for convening a consultative meeting of the authorities and heads of political parties with the highest-level participation from the North and South, stressed that our side will closely watch to see how the U.S. side will act in the future.

Chong Chun-ki Condemns South Korean Attitude

SK1801041990 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 18 Jan 90

["Press statement" by Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the North side's Preparatory Committee for the Consultative Meeting for National Reunification, on 17 January in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] As is known, we earnestly proposed to the South Korean side to hold preliminary talks involving one or two representatives of the authorities, political parties, and public organizations of the North and the South at Panmunjom on 17 January this year. The goal was the successful convocation of a consultative meeting for national reunification put forward at a joint meeting of the authorities, political parties, and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic in September last year.

We have formed a delegation to send to the preliminary talks and to actively push ahead with preparatory work for the meeting. However, due to the South Korean authorities' negative stand toward the convocation of a consultative meeting for national reunification to find the nation's common path to reunification, the preliminary talks, which evoked great expectations and the interest of the entire nation, have failed to open until this date.

Without any justifiable reason, the South Korean authorities rejected not only the letter of the joint meeting of the authorities, political parties, and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic, which proposed the convocation of a consultative meeting for national reunification, but also the letter of the North side's preparatory committee for the consultative meeting for national reunification proposing holding the preliminary talks.

Thus, the letters that included our important proposals were returned and had to be conveyed by international mail.

The insincere attitude of the South Korean authorities is entirely contrary to our stand and to the will of the nation to find the nation's common way of reunification as early as possible and to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I think it is indeed regrettable that because of the erroneous antidialogue and antireunification attitude of the South Korean authorities, the preliminary talks for a consultative meeting for national reunification were not convened on the scheduled date, thus disappointing all fellow countrymen.

In view of the pan-national nature of the reunification issue in our country and of the nation's desire for reunification, we hope to make 1990 a year during which an epoch-making turn will be effected in removing the dividing barrier and in opening an epochal phase for national reunification. In addition, the consultative meeting for national reunification to seek a common pathway toward reunification should be convened without fail.

A long time ago we put forth the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK]. The South Korean authorities, political parties, and public organizations also put forth measures for reunification. Given the situation, a table of negotiations for formulating such measures into one reunification method should be realized without delay. It is of no significance for national reunification to merely put forth the measures.

We recognize that our plan to found a confederal state is the most reasonable and realistic plan which precisely reflects the concrete realities of our country and the will of all the people. However, we have also clarified our readiness to sincerely discuss the plans put forth by the South Korean authorities, political parties, and public organizations.

We believe that if the politicians of the North and the South sit together and discuss the reunification question related to the destiny of the nation, they will be able to narrow the difference, widen the commonness, and reach an agreement, no matter how great the difference of views may be in the way of reunification and no matter what complicated problems may arise.

We think that if the words put forth about reunification and dialogue by the South Korean authorities are not lies, then there should be no reason why they cannot respond to our repeated proposals for deciding the common way of reunification.

Now is not the time to waste time by merely giving lip service to reunification. The continuation of division for 45 years is itself painful, and further wasting time is beyond our imagination. The more time passes, the more will the division be deepened. Thus, the destiny of the nation will be ridiculed by outside forces.

The day of the first consultative meeting for national reunification that we proposed is not far away. For the successful convocation of the consultative meeting for national reunification on 20 February, the effort of only one side will not be helpful and the common efforts of both sides of the North and the South should be exerted.

I call on the South Korean authorities not to refuse nationwide dialogue for reunification any longer and not to pursue the policy of division and confrontation but to turn up at the table of consultative meeting for national reunification which is linked to the reunification.

We will watch the attitude of the South Korean authorities.

[Dated] 17 January 1990, Pyongyang

South Korea

No 'Progress' Made in 18 Jan Sports Talks

SK1801091390 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0515 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] At the seventh round of full-dress North-South sports talks held in the House of Peace in our side's area at Panmunjom beginning at 1000 this morning, Chang Chung-sik, our senior delegate, said that our side, taking the North side's position into consideration, withdraws its previous proposal for goodwill male and female table tennis and volleyball games and for sending each side's team to the other side for a prior inspection of sports facilities.

Concerning the issue of forming a single team from the North and the South, senior delegate Chang stressed that each side should not raise issues not related to sports, such as internal matters and the legal system of the other, as well as the military exercise. However, his intention was not to reject these issues in the event North Korea raises them.

He noted that the eighth round of talks should be held before 1 February so that each side can sign the memorandum of agreement. In addition, senior delegate Chang stated that there is a need to clearly define the meaning of the words used in discussion of such issues as the concept of open games for selecting the team and equilibrium in composing the team, which can be developed into another point of dispute, and for deciding the scope of application of such words.

He also revealed that our side withdraws its previous proposal for using each side's own transportation, including aircraft, when members of one side move to the other side's area. However, Kim Hyong-chin, North Korea's delegate, demanded a total withdrawal of 10 items from the supplementary provisions, displaying a hard-line attitude. As the result, the talks failed to proceed smoothly.

Furthermore, delegate Kim Hyon-chin insisted on preparing and signing a memorandum containing 10 basic provisions on which the North and the South had already agreed during the sixth round of talks. He also insisted on determining the detailed rules on operating the organization for joint recommendation of the single team. He said that implementation of the agreement would be sufficiently ensured by merely exchanging the memorandum signed by the prime ministers of each side.

Thus, great differences in opinion were revealed between the North and the South during the seventh North-South sports talks today with regard to the use of words in the

memorandum of agreement and to the content of the letters to the Asian Olympic Council and to the Organizing Committee of the Beijing Asian Games. As the result, no noteworthy progress was made.

Further on Results

SK1801100690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Jan. 18 (YONHAP)—The seventh inter-Korean sports talks for forming a single team for the Beijing Asiad ended Thursday without making any progress as the sports officials from South and North Korea again failed to narrow differences over a disputed South Korean proposal for a 10-point addendum. The sports officials seemed to be making a good start in the meeting after South Korea's senior negotiator partially withdrew his earlier proposal for addendum items in his opening speech. The North insisted on a full withdrawal and the talks collapsed. The two sides, however, agreed to resume discussions in the sixth working-level contact on Jan. 22 and in the eighth main meeting on Jan. 28.

Chang Chung-sik, the South's chief delegate, said in his opening remarks that the South was withdrawing three of the 10 addendum items concerning a guarantee of fulfillment of the mutual agreements. The South proposed the guarantee on Jan. 10. The South dropped its call for the exchange of table tennis and volleyball teams and facility inspection teams; use of each side's own means of transportation when traveling in the other side's territory; and a ban on discussion of non-sports issues.

The North, however, demanded that the South withdraw all 10 addendum items, which include separate operation of the joint committee and secretariat; submission of the mutual agreements to the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee and the Olympic Council of Asia; and invalidation of the agreement if any point is not fulfilled. The North said the signatures of the prime ministers of the two Koreas on the guarantee of fulfillment would be sufficient and no additional documentation was necessary.

Chang told reporters after the talks that the South's goal is to exchange a written agreement and form a single Korean team. "Our withdrawal of the three articles is a manifestation of a strong will to make the talks a success," he said.

He urged the North to accept Seoul's proposal and show a more sincere attitude next time, saying he expects the North to accept if it really intends to form a single team for the Beijing Asian Games in September.

Kim Hyong-chin, Chang's North Korean counterpart, said the talks could not progress because the Southern side refused to withdraw the addendum articles. It is North Korea's basic position that the items should be discussed by the South-North joint committee after the South withdraws them and signs the agreements. Kim said the partial withdrawal was a good sign but not a basic change of position because it was not a full withdrawal.

Efforts to form the joint Korean team hit a snag in the fifth working-level talks Monday, when North Korea rejected a South Korean proposal for a written guarantee of the agreements reached in previous meetings. In seven rounds of main talks and five working-level contacts since last March, the two sides have agreed on 10 major points concerning the formation of a single team for September's Asiad but failed to document the agreements.

In Monday's contact, the South proposed that both sides document the agreements after reviewing them. The North refused, insisting that South Korea withdraw its demand for a guarantee of fulfillment of the agreements. In a prepared statement, North Korea said all responsibility for the breakdown in the talks must be taken by the South because it had refused the North's demand. In the fourth contact Jan. 10, North Korea agreed in most part with South Korea's proposal for a guarantee of compliance, but changed on Monday to demand all-out withdrawal of the proposal.

South Korean delegates said after the talks that North Korea's rejection of a guarantee showed the North lacks sincerity and has no intention of abiding by the 10 agreements, which include the name, anthem and flag of the single team and how to select team members.

Negotiator 'Optimistic' About Political Talks

SK1801094890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0936 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (YONHAP)—A top South Korean negotiator said Thursday he is optimistic that high-level inter-Korean talks on political and military matters will take place, going so far as to predict the first meeting will be held in March in Seoul.

"I think it is highly likely that we will agree on the agenda, the only problem left to be settled, in the sixth preliminary contacts for the talks on Jan. 31 unless something unexpected happens," said Song Han-ho, chief South Korean delegate to the preliminary meeting, in an interview with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. Song, the vice minister of National Unification, also said the two sides could sign and exchange a letter of agreement in February if a compromise on the agenda is reached in Jan. 31 talks. They have already agreed on the name of the meeting and the composition of the delegations, each headed by a prime minister, and numbers of accompanying officials and journalists, but differ on how to define the agenda. The difference is small, a mere matter of deciding the sequence of the words.

The South's version is "Problems on Multilateral Exchange and Cooperation and on Solving the Situation of Political and Military Confrontation" and the North's

is "Solving the Situation of Political and Military Confrontation and Conducting Multilateral Exchange." The North's wording implies it places priority on military and political matters rather than exchange and cooperation. But Song said it will be easy to produce an agreement on the agenda issue.

"The main talks, if realized, will cover the signing of travel, communications and trade agreements between the divided halves in a bid to institutionalize multilateral cooperation and exchange," he said.

High on the agenda will also be visits by military officers, establishment of a military hotline, and practical demilitarization and peaceful use of the heavily fortified demilitarized zone that slices the peninsula in two to build confidence in the military field. Discussions will also cover renouncement of mutual slander, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs and a South-North Korean summit meeting, Song said. He said it is unlikely either side will raise the disarmament issue at the meetings, noting that the North did not suggest it as an agenda item when it first proposed the talks in 1987. Song declined to predict the likelinood of the premier of one half meeting with the other side's president during visits to Seoul and Pyongyang for the talks.

More Details on 'Concentration Camps' in DPRK

SK1701111990 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] It has been learned that four more concentration camps where the North Korean political prisoners and their families are imprisoned, have been built recently. Thus, the number of the concentration camps reached 12 in total. The number of the political prisoners imprisoned in these camps is about 152,000.

According to the result of the analysis conducted by the relevant authorities on the basis of testimonies of defectors, including the North Korean students who studied in East Europe and who defected to South Korea, the four places where new concentration camps were built are Kaechon and Pukchang in South Pyongan Province, Tongsin in Chagang Province and Toksong in South Hamgyong Province.

The relevant authorities interpreted that the recent drastic increase in the number of the concentration camps of political prisoners in North Korea is the result of the authorities wholesale roundup of those who have complained or might complain within the system about the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il hereditary system and is also to keep the waves of reform in the East European sphere from expanding to areas of North Korea.

It was learned that Yi Kun-mo, former premier who has not appeared at official events since December 1989; Hong Song-yong, former vice premier who disappeared from the leadership in February 1986; Yu Chang-sik, former party secretary; Kim Tong-kyu, former vice president; and Kim Pyong-hwa, former minister of national defense [as heard] are being imprisoned at present in the concentration camps on charges of opposing Kim Chong-il's inheritance. According to the material revealed by the relevant authorities, the camp where the largest number of political prisoners (27,000) is imprisoned is in Unsong, North Hamgyong Province; 20,000 prisoners are in Hoeryong; 15,000 are in Kyongsong; 13,000 are in Yodok, South Hamgyong Province; 10,000 each are in Chongpyong and Toksong; 15,000 are in Kaechon, South Pyongan Province; 5,000 are in Pukchang; 5,000 are in Yongchon, North Pyongan Province; 15,000 are in Yonbyon; 10,000 are in Huichon, Chagang Province; and 7,000 are in Tongsin.

RDP To Discuss North's Proposal for Talks

SK1701005590 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jan 90 p 5

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The expanded key party officials meeting of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], which was held on 15 January and chaired by RDP President Kim Yong-sam, discussed the issue of "the consultative meeting between the highest level authorities and the representatives of political parties of the North and the South" which Yon Hyong-muk, the premier of North Korea's State Administration Council sent on 13 January. It was decided to review this carefully, taking sufficient time to do so.

At the meeting, Vice Presidents Yi Ki-taek and Kim Sang-hyon and lawmakers Chong sang-ku, Sin Sang-u, and Kang Sin-kok maintained that the North Korean proposal "should not be regarded from a negative point view, but it should be discussed among the four political parties from a positive standpoint.

Vice President Yi, in particular, stressed, "It is desirable for us to cope with the North's proposal from a positive standpoint in that the North-South relations should undergo changes from the previous pattern pursuant to changes in Eastern Europe and the sudden change in the international situation."

However, advisor Kim Myong-yun and Vice President Hwang Myong-su assumed a rather conservative position calling for a prudent approach as long as the fundamental attitude of the North remains unchanged. Lawmaker Hwang Pyong-tae flatly rejected it saying that we should not accept the North's false gesture."

When the discussion became heated in this manner, Vice President Kang In-sop mediated, saying, "Let us ask President Kim Yong-sam to clarify the party's position on this issue in his New Year news conference to be held next week, and formulate our opinion before then," thereby deciding to hold a prudent review of this issue.

Meanwhile, Kim Chong-pil, President of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], was briefed by RDP spokesman Kang Sam-chae on the results of the 12 January talks between President No Tae-u and President Kim Yong-sam. In return, President Kim Chong-pil had the NDRP spokesman Kim Mun-won report to President Kim Yong-sam on the results of his 13 January Chongwadae talks, thus demonstrating his "friendship" toward him.

Kim Tae-chung To Consult Government on Trip

SK1301042690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0416 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Seoul, Jan. 13 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, head of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), will not seek to visit North Korea without full consultation with the government, PPD spokesman Kim Tae-sik said Saturday. The spokesman for South Korea's largest opposition party said consultation would cover formalities of the visit and all of the party's statements in North Korea.

Brushing aside reports that the PPD will ask Pyongyang to accept its reunification policy based on a republican confederacy formula over the government policy, he said the PPD's visit is aimed at supporting the government in its efforts to promote inter-Korean relations. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, ruling party Secretary-General Pak Chun-pyong said the PPD should be "very prudent" in its attempts to arrange the trip and stressed that the government is "the only channel" for contacts with the North.

Pak Hui-tae, the ruling party spokesman, said contact with the North requires a cool head and that political desire to use a meeting with Kim Il-song as a way to enhance one's popularity should not be involved.

Rev Mun Reportedly Put in 'Hospital Custody'

SK1601025090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 90 p 3

[Text] Judge An Mun-tae of the Seoul High Court yesterday decided to put the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan in a nine-day hospital custody from today to conduct a medical examination there.

The judge made the decision at his office after the third hearing session opened for the 72-year-old pastor and Yu Won-ho, 60, in their absence.

On hearing a report by Prof. Yi Yong-u of Seoul National University on the result of his initial checkup on Mun, the judge accepted the short-term hospital custody.

"The final medical check confirms the necessity to provide Mun with hospital treatment and the bench decides to stop his confinement and put him in hospital custody," the judge said.

In case of his hospital custody, Judge An said only Mun's family members would be allowed to meet or take care of the ailing pastor.

Mun and Yu, sentenced to 10 years in jail for illegal trips to Pyongyang, have refused to appear in court since the opening of their appeal late December last year.

In the trial, Judge An accepted only two out of the 15 defense witnesses brought forward by lawyers.

Publication Staffers Detained for 'Defaming' No

SK1301021290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jan 90 p 3

[Text] Security agents yesterday whisked away the publisher and editor of a progressive labor movement monthly that had been ordered to suspend publication for an article "defaming" the Chief Executive in its December issue.

In custody of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] are publisher Kim Sa-in, 34, and editor Yim Kyu-chan, 33, of the "Nodong Haepang Munhak" (Literature of Laborers' Liberation).

The two are under suspicion of violating the National Security Law that bans publications sympathizing with North Korean political ideologies.

NSP agents also confiscated some 40,000 copies of the magazine and books that are regarded as carrying "security-risk" contents at the magazine office and houses of magazine staffers.

Their apprehension, a source close to the agency said, is directly aimed at finding the whereabouts of the author of the much-disputed article on President No Tae-u. The dissident writer has the penname of Pak No-hae.

The court-issued arrest writ identifies the poet as Pak Ki-pyong, a 31-year-old native of Posong, Chollanam-to, who is famous for satirical verses and proses about the harsh working conditions of the working class.

NSP sources said that Pak himself is a factory worker, who had been "awakened through ideological education" to become a labor union activist-cum poet.

The security anthorities suspect the poet of instigating a revolutionary proletariat struggle to topple the South's capitalistic socio-political system through his contributions to the magazine.

Investigators are also seeking five other writers and reformist union activists who have contributed to the magazine since it began publication last April.

Publisher Kim, who filed a suit for an injunction against the magazine's three-month suspension, was arrested last June for his story on the 1980 Kwangju democratic popular movement and was given a one and a half years prison term with a stay of execution for two years.

Student Demonstration Held in Seoul, Kwangju

SK1501022590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—Hundreds of university students and dissidents held a memorial service here on Sunday for a student tortured to death by police three years ago. Over 200 people attended the service for Pak Chong-chol at Myongdong cathedral in downtown Seoul while 300 others, kept out by a police blockade, made sporadic protests in the streets of the flourishing shopping district. The protesters, in groups of 50 to 100, hurled rocks and firebombs at squads of tear-gas firing riot police until late into the night.

Violent kicking and indiscriminately lashing out at men and women with their billy clubs, the 2,000 riot policemen arrested 130 of the demonstrators, some of them after being thrashed.

A resolution read in the service said, "The late patriot Pak urges us to make desperate crusades against the No Tae-u government's large-scale crackdown on democratic movements in the wake of the unilateral liquidation of the Chon Tu-hwan government legacies."

Over 500 student activists in Seoul took to the streets in the afternoon and torched a police box, shouting such anti-government slogans as "Smash the fraudulent liquidation through combat."

Police were reportedly issued with M-16 rifles and live rounds when the demonstrators began to get out of hand, using pipes and clubs. No firing was reported. Pamphlets distributed during the protests, which were quelled in the evening by the police, read, "We will discard non-violent measures in the face of violent suppression." They also accused the opposition parties of assisting in the government suppression.

In southwestern city of Kwangju, 700 students and citizens fought police with firebombs and rocks after riot troops with a helicopter and two tear-gas firing vehicles charged into Chonnam University to disperse a rally for punishment of the people responsible for the victims of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

PRC Invites Korean Businessmen to New Year Fete

SK1401122590 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 90 p 1

[Report by correspondent Pak Sung-chun from Beijing]

[Text] The China Council for Promotion of International Trade [CCPIT], a semi-governmental organization in charge of trade whose chairman is Zheng Hongye, invited Korean businessmen in Beijing to its 12 January New Year reception for the first time, thus hinting that it has been almost decided that Korea and China will exchange trade offices by the end of this year.

CCPIT invited Pak Won-kil, president of Huangdun Development Company Limited, which serves as the Beijing branch office of Daewoo Group, and Yi Chang-ku, president of Beijing Jingle Company Limited, which serves as the Beijing branch office of Lucky-Gold Star Group, to this New Year reception, which was held at 1830 that afternoon at the CCPIT building in Beijing. CCPIT provided them with a Korean-language interpreter. Some 100 U.S., Japanese, European, and other businessmen stationed in Beijing were invited to this reception.

On the issue of opening trade offices, a CCPIT official said, "It is clear that trade offices will open in Seoul and Beijing." This official also said that Vice Chairman Guo Dongpo, one of the four CCPIT vice chairman, was appointed as an official in charge of Korea.

Ferry Service Planned to China 'This Year'

SK1801041090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0340 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (YONHAP)—Regular ferry services between the South Korean port of Inchon and the Chinese cities of Tiancun and Weihai are expected to begin this year. Business sources said Thursday several Korean shipping companies are seeking joint ventures with Chinese firms to initiate the ferry services. Poyang Shipping Co. and Cosmo Tiger Corp. are trying independently to establish ferry services with Tientsin Marine Shipping Corp.

Dongwon Fisheries Co., Pan Continental Shipping Co., Yukong Line and the Korea Long-Term Credit Bank have agreed to establish a join venture with Weihai Marine Shipping Corp, the sources said.

The Korean firms are aiming at opening the services in the first half of this year because trade and travel between the two countries is expected to soar during the Beijing Asian Games in September. The government plans to dispatch a delegation of officials and businessman to China in March to discuss in detail the opening of regular ferry lines, a Korea Maritime and Port Administration official said.

Joint Venture With Chinese To Produce TV Tubes

SK1601011490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 16 (YONHAP)—The first Korean-Chinese joint venture in South Korea starts full-fledged operations in May, the Daewoo Group announced Tuesday. Orion Electric Co., a Daewoo subsidiary, Hangzhou TV factory and Hong Kong-based Zhejiang Fuchuen Co. Held the inaugural ceremony for the Orion Electric Components Co. On Jan. 12.

The joint venture, capitalized at 20 million U.S. dollars, will produce 1.2 million television tubes a year at a factory in an industrial complex in Kumi, North Kyungsang Province, with 20 percent of the production to be exported to China. According to the joint venture agreement signed in January last year, Orion Electric has an 80 percent share.

The two Chinese firms paid in 4 million dollars in November, the first Chinese investment in Korea, Daewoo officials said.

Hyundai Ready To Form Joint Venture in China

SK1801042290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (YONHAP)—Hyundai Corp., a subsidiary of the Hyundai Business Group of South Korea, is close to establishing a 10 million U.S. dollar joint venture in Jiangxi Province, China, in a 50 to 50 deal with a Chinese company to refine ammonium para tungtestate (apt) into pure tungsten, an informed business source said Thursday [18 Jan].

The general trading company has been negotiating with the Hong K[illegible]g branch of state-run China National Metal and Minerals Imports and Export Corp. since late 1988, and now the parties are almost ready to sign a contract, the source said.

Hyundai, which imports 2,000-3,000 tons of tungsten a year, hopes to secure a stable supply by setting up the plant in Ganzou City since demand is certain to expand in the future.

Hyundai filed an overseas investment application with the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK) in June last year.

Minister Denies U.S. Planning Troop Withdrawal

SK1801134590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0915 GMT 11 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 11 (YONHAP)—Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun denied Thursday that the United States has plans to withdraw its troops from South Korea but said the Korean Government is working on ways to compensate for a possible partial pullout in the early 1990s.

Yi told reporters that U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney personally denied there are plans to reduce U.S. troop strength in Korea "for the present."

"Cheney affirmed in a recent letter that the expectations of a U.S. troop withdrawal from the Far East, where the situation is different from that of Europe, are groundless," Yi said.

Cheney's four-day visit to Seoul, slated to start Feb. 14, is not for consultations on a troop withdrawal but to collect field information for a report to congress, to discuss defense burden sharing and the removal of the U.S. military base in Seoul and to discuss possible changes in the role of the U.S. Forces in Korea, Yi said. He also said the government is making preparations for possible disarmament talks on the Korean peninsula.

In his letter to Yi, Cheney reportedly said a strategic reduction of U.S. troops based overseas cannot be categorically ruled out but that such a decision would be made only after considering the global security strategy of the United States and the particular needs of the regions concerned. He also said there are still no signs in North Korea or the Soviet Union to encourage Washington to consider removing troops from the region.

Opposition Campaigns Against Du Pont Plant

SK1301094890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung's opposition party asked the government Saturday to revoke permission for U.S. chemical giant Du Pont to set up a titanium dioxide plant in South Korea. "The government's approval of the Du Pont plant has set a bad example for other foreign producers, who are expected to flood into Korea on the coattails of freed foreign investments, and it should be revoked at once," said Kim Tae-sik, spokesman for the Party for Peace and Democracy.

Du Pont was granted approval Dec. 9 to establish a joint venture with Korea's Hanyang Chemical Corp. on condition that waste is buried in the ground. Permission to make titanium dioxide, widely used to whiten paints, plastics and paper, came after a four-year struggle in the face of opposition from both the Korean environment office and public opinion, which cited concerns about environmental contamination.

The Finance Ministry's Foreign Capital Project Review Committee is expected to endorse the decision on the plant, which is projected to have an annual production capacity of 60,000 tons of the chemical. Meanwhile, in the southeastern city of Ulsan, where the plant is to be located, a vigorous civic campaign is under way against the Du Pont plant in cooperation with an association of groups for a pollution-free environment.

1989 Cargo Trade With USSR up 239.4 Percent

SK1601024490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 90 p 8

[Text] Containerized cargoes traded between Korea and the Soviet Union stood at 7,870 TEUs (20-foot equivalent units) last year, up 239.4 percent from the previous year's 2,319 TEUs, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration [KMPA] said yesterday.

Export cargoes jumped to 5,472 TEUs from 902 TEUs in 1988 as imports rose to 2,398 TEUs from 1,417 TEUs.

A KMPA spokesman said the bilateral trade volume is expected to increase further this year thanks to improvements in economic relations.

Major export items are clothing, footwear, kitchenware and soap, while import articles are synthetic rubber, raw textile material, silk and raw material used in the manufacture of liquor.

In particular, exports continued to increase from 120 TEUs in January to 490 TEUs in June and further to 982 in December.

But imports declined from 335 TEUs in January to 205 TEUs in July and to 189 in December.

Fishing Venture With USSR, SRV 'Likely'

SK1601023890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 90 p 8

[Text] Dongwon Industries Co., one of Korea's leading fisheries companies, will likely enter into a partnership this year with Soviet and Vietnamese firms to catch Alaskan pollack in the Sea of Okhotsk of the Soviet Union.

Dongwon, which caught pollack in a joint fishing venture with the Soviet Union last year, submitted an application to the Fisheries Administration for approval, a company spokesman said.

He said Dongwon and Soviet authorities have agreed to set the fishing quota at 20,000 tons, nearly double last year's 11,000 tons.

The partnership comes at a crucial time as the United States abolished joint fishing with Korean firms from this year.

He said this will be a milestone for further cooperation in fishing between the two countries.

Dongwon plans to dispatch two boats including the 4,500-ton factory trawler Dongsan to the Sea of Okhotsk Jan. 25.

But the price of fish to be caught has yet to be decided on.

Sovrybflot [name as published], a Soviet partner, will open a letter of export credit between a Korean bank and a Soviet foreign exchange bank to settle fish prices.

Meanwhile, a Japanese fishing company, Hosui, is negotiating with Soviet authorities on the prices of fish to be caught in the Sea of Okhotsk. The Japanese firm paid $408 per ton last year.

New Polish Embassy Starts Official Functions

SK1801015690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 90 p 2

[Text] The Embassy of Poland started its official functions as a diplomatic mission accredited to Seoul yesterday.

The embassy is located at the Tankuk building in Nonhyon-tong, south of the Han River where the Polish external trade office has been operating since last year.

Korea and Poland established diplomatic ties Nov. 1 last year and the Korean Embassy in Warsaw was opened Nov. 27 last year.

Poland is the second East-bloc country to have opened a diplomatic mission in Seoul following Hungary which opened its embassy in Seoul Feb. 1 last year.

Intervention Ban in Disputes Said Constitutional

SK1601053690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0410 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 16 (YONHAP)—The constitution court ruled Monday that a statute banning outside intervention in labor disputes is not unconstitutional. The ruling is expected to meet determined resistance from labor and dissident organizations and activists, who have labeled the clause the "toxic article" and a legal tool to curb labor activities.

"The parties concerned, if they start labor disputes, should abide by the limits on purpose, method and procedures in strifes because they conduct them for their interests. They can be freed from legal responsibility for the disputes only if they respect the limits," according to the ruling. "Whether to conduct labor disputes as well as their method and format should be decided unilaterally by the parties concerned on their own responsibility. Accordingly, it is taken for granted that a third party, should it meddle in illegal labor disputes that may undermine the national economy, national consensus...and may stir up class struggle and violent destructive acts, should face criminal action," it said.

A district criminal court had sought a verdict by the constitution court composed of nine adjudicators on the constitutionality of Article 13-2 of the Labor Mediation Law. The ruling coincides with the stand taken by the Labor and Justice Ministries, which hold that the statute in question only bans reckless intervention in labor disputes because it sullies the purity and independence of labor activities and exploits them politically.

The district court in Chongju, 110 kilometers south of Seoul, sought the ruling based on a suit by an urban industrial mission clergyman who was accused of encouraging taxi company employees to continue a hunger protest in June 1988 and was indicted of breaking a provision covering the ban on third-party intervention in a labor dispute.

Labor organizations and union activists have called for abolition of the provision, charging it deprives unions of help from lawyers and labor experts.

Five of the nine adjudicators upheld the ban in full, three endorsed it with reservations and one dissented, contending that the article breaches the right of unions to participate in collective actions by denying them outside assistance. The ruling may have a major impact on lower court rulings on industrial disputes as well as on the labor movement.

Increased Foreign Agricultural Exchange Planned

SK1701115690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1152 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea plans to expand exchanges of agricultural experts and technology with China and East European countries this year, the Korea Agricultural Development Corp. (KADC) said Wednesday. The KADC spokesman said the head of an agricultural science center in Yanbian, China, will be invited this April under a KADC program to promote ties with Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces populated with millions of ethnic Koreans. He also unveiled a plan to exchange agricultural experts with Yugoslavia and Hungary. South Korea opened diplomatic ties with Hungary last February and with Yugoslavia this month.

KADC intends also to invite 150 farming officials from 40 developing nations in Asia, Africa and the Middle East and transfer to them techonolgical knowhow.

South Korea hopes to be a member in the consultative group for international agricultural research this year as part of an effort to introduce agricultural high-tech and expand cooperative research, the spokesman said.

Poll Shows 41 Percent Support Current Regime

SK1401121090 Seoul in HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 13 Jan 90 p 10

[Text] It was shown that 41 percent of our people support the current regime. It is not supported by the rest, and the most important reason why they do not support the current regime is its economic policy. It was also shown that the people cited Miss Yim Su-kyong's visit to North Korea and East-West German reconciliation as the most memorable events last year.

This was shown in an opinion survey that Korea Research Center, led by Pak Yong-chun, conducted. They polled 1,200 men and women from across the country from 2 to 12 December last year. Excepted were people living in Cheju Province.

The poll shows that among the people who do not support the current regime, 31 percent cited its economic policy as a reason for their lack of support; 13 percent, its political ethics; 9 percent, its land policy; and 9 percent, its administrative policy. This poll also shows that among the people who support the current regime, 20 percent cited its diplomatic policies, including its establishment of relations with some East European countries, as a reason why they support the current regime; 18 percent, its economic policy; and 10 percent, its defense policy. Also, 49 percent of the respondents in Pusan, 45 percent of those in Kangwon Province, and 43 percent of those in Seoul, supported the current regime. Some 31 percent of those in their 20's support the regime, while 63 percent of those in their 50's support it. This means that older people support the current regime. Some 55 percent of primary graduates support it, while 28 percent of university graduates support No Tae-u. This means that less-educated people support the current regime.

A total of 18 percent of the respondents cited Miss Yim Su-kyong's visit to North Korea as the most memorable domestic event; 12 percent, the crash of Korean Air airliners; and 12 percent, the incident of the use of sub-standard tallow in making ramyon. Meanwhile, 40 percent cited East-West German reconciliation as the most memorable foreign event; 11 percent, the coup in the Philippines; and 11 percent, the earthquake in San Francisco.

Reinforced Teams To Combat Drug Smuggling

SK1301014490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jan 90 p 8

[Text] The Korea Customs Administration announced yesterday that it will reinforce its anti-drug teams to effectively combat drug smuggling.

A special desk in charge of drug smuggling will be established in the administration and customs officials will strengthen their activities at airports and ports.

They will work in close cooperation with the police and other investigation authorities at home and abroad.

Customs officials assigned to diplomatic missions abroad, including those at the Korean embassies in Washington, Tokyo and Hong Kong, will collect information on international drug organizations that might be connected with the underground networks in Korea and report them to the Seoul headquarters.

The administration is considering dispatching customs officials to Los Angeles for similar purposes.

Narcotics-detecting hounds will be posted at major airports and ports, including Kimhae and Cheju airports and Pusan port. In December last year, six narcotics detecting dogs were dispatched to Kimpo International Airport.

Drug-related crimes, which are on the rising trend these days, are one of the serious problems the nation is now facing.

According to customs officials, smuggling of narcotics from abroad is hard to detect because of the ingenious devices of the smugglers. Only four cases of drug smuggling from abroad were uncovered last year.

Shipbuilding Orders Up 80 Percent Last Year

SK1301022690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—Shipbuilding orders received by Korean shipyards soared nearly 80 percent to over 3 billion U.S. dollars last year, riding a wave of booming global demand, sources at the Trade and Industry Ministry said Saturday. Orders received in 1989 aggregated 3.472 million gross tons (GTS), up 14

percent from a year earlier, and totaled 3.389 billion dollars, a record 77.8 percent increase, the sources said.

It was an unexpected banner year for the industry, hit hard by labor disputes, and the ministry attributed it to a sharp increase in demand that exceeded the capacity of Japanese and U.S. yards. At the end of 1988, the backlog of orders was 5.89 million GTS, filling production schedules until early 1991.

Ship prices, led by oil tankers, rose an average 15 percent, double the rate in 1988. Of orders received last year, 108 are for export, aggregating 3.2 million GTS worth 2.964 billion dollars, up 21.7 percent in tonnage and 87.9 percent in value, the sources said. The 39 domestic orders accounted for 265,000 GTS and 424,877 dollars, down 35 percent in tonnage but up 29.4 percent in value.

Burma

Mauritian Trade Minister Arrives in Rangoon

BK1301141690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Mr Dwarkanath Gungah, Mauritius' minister of trade and navigation, and his delegation arrived in Yangon [Rangoon] by air at 1100 this morning. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and minister of trade; U Maung Maung Kyaw, director general of the Directorate of Trade; U Ba Thwin, director general from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; U Win Din, managing director of the Myanma Import and Export Enterprise; and responsible officials.

At 1500, Mr Dwarkanath Gungah and his delegation called on Col Abel, minister of planning and finance and minister of trade, at the Ministry of Trade and held cordial and frank talks on purchasing rice from Myanma [Burma]. Present at the meeting were U Maung Maung Kyaw, director general of the Directorate of Trade; U Win Din, managing director of the Myanma Import and Export Enterprise; and responsible officials.

Minister Col Abel hosted a dinner in honor of the Mauritian minister and his delegation at the Inya Lake Hotel this evening. The Mauritian minister and his delegation will stay in Myanma until 17 January.

Rice Purchase Agreement Signed

BK1601143890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Excerpts] The trade delegation headed by Mr Dwarkanath Gungah, Mauritius minister of trade and navigation, which arrived in Myanma [Burma] on 13 January, visited Mandalay, Sagaing, and Maymyo on a study tour. The delegation was accompanied by U Win Kyi, managing director of the Myanma Export Import Services. [passage omitted]

The Mauritius delegation, after holding talks with the Myanma Export Import Services, signed an agreement for the purchase of 10,000 tons of rice from Myanma. The agreement was signed at the Inya Lake Hotel's Ruby Room this evening by Mr (B. Darigoda), general manager of the State Trading Corporation of Mauritius, and U Win Kyi, managing director of the Myanma Export Import Services.

Delegation Departs 17 Jan

BK1701144790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Mr Dwarkanath Gungah, Mauritius minister of trade and navigation, and his delegation left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this afternoon. The visiting delegation was seen off at the airport by Colonel Abel, minister of planning, finance and trade; U Maung Maung Kyaw, director general of the Directorate of Trade; U Ba Thwe, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; U Win Kyi, managing director of the Myanmar Export Import Corporation; and responsible officials.

Minister, Delegation Leave for Malaysia 14 Jan

BK1401142890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Jan 90

[Excerpt] A Myanma [Burma] delegation headed by Major General Chit Swe, minister of agriculture and forests and livestock breeding and fisheries, left Yangon [Rangoon] by air for Malaysia this afternoon at the invitation of Datuk Sri Dr Lim Keng Yaik, minister for primary industries of Malaysia.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Maj Gen Tin Tun, minister of labor and social welfare and transport and communications; Brigadier General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and trade; Brig Gen Myo Nyunt, commander of Yangon Military Command; the Malaysian ambassador and the Singaporean charge d'affaires ad interim in Yangon; military officials; and responsible departmental officials under the Ministries of Agriculture and Forests and Livestock Breeding and Fisheries. [passage omitted]

Commission Annuls Registration of More Parties

BK1601143590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma [Burma] has issued Announcement No 363, dated 16 January 1990—the 6th day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1351 Myanma era. The announcement reads:

Subject: Deregistration of Political Parties

1. The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma, upon receipt of applications for registration from political parties, permitted their registration in accordance with the Political Parties Law.

2. However, following requests from several political parties for the annulment of their registrations in light of the unanimous decisions made by the Central Executive Committees concerned, the Commission has annulled the registration of the following parties as of 16 January 1990:

A. League for Peace of All Shan State Youths and Students, No 162 Ye-htwet-u Road, Kanshay ward, Taunggyi, Shan State. It was registered on 14 November 1988 under Announcement No 130.
B. Pa-o National Development Association, No 117 Thitsar Street, Miba ward, Taunggyi, Shan State. It was registered on 7 December 1988 under Announcement No 161.

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

Cambodia

Chea Sim Receives Polish Ambassador 14 Jan

BK1601060790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] On the morning of 14 January at the office of the National Assembly, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean National United Front for National Construction and Defense, cordially received Comrade Jozef Koblialka, ambassador of the Polish Republic to the State of Cambodia.

On this occasion, the comrade Polish ambassador provided information on the new developments of the social and political life in the Polish Republic in the new phase of national and social development. In reply, the comrade chairman of the National Assembly highly appreciated the strengthening of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the State of Cambodia and the Polish Republic. Following the 7 January 1979 Liberation Day, these relations have constantly developed in every field for the benefit of the two states and people and actively served the cause of world peace and social progress.

On behalf of the Cambodian state and people, the comrade chairman of the National Assembly expressed firm conviction for the further consolidation of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two states and people. The comrade chairman of the National Assembly also expressed profound thanks to the Polish National Assembly, government, and people for their active support to the Cambodian people's cause to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia and to avoid the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

Finally, the comrade chairman of the National Assembly conveyed fraternal greetings to the Polish National Assembly, government, and people and wished them brilliant successes in the new situation to serve the Polish people's cause for freedom, democracy, well-being, and happiness, and world peace and social progress.

Greetings Received From Cuba, Bulgaria, GDR

BK1401095590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, January 13—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received greetings from Cuba, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic on the 11th national day of the State of Cambodia (Jan. 7).

In his message, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, praised all-round development of the State of Cambodia. He expressed his warm conviction that the relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries would be further developed. He reaffirmed full support for the efforts of the State of Cambodia in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

In their joint message, Petur Mladenov, general secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, said:

"We highly appreciate and fully support the efforts of the State of Cambodia in the quest of a political solution to the Cambodian conflict, considering them an important contribution to restoring peace, good neighborhood and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

"May the friendly relations and multiform cooperation between our two countries and peoples further consolidate and develop.

Manfred Gerlach, president of the State Council; and Hans Modrow, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, said in their joint message:

"The German Democratic Republic has always supported the policy of the State of Cambodia in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian conflict in the interests of the Cambodian people as well as of peace and security in Southeast Asia. We will do all we can to further develop the friendly relations and multiform cooperation between the two countries."

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Hun Sen has received messages of greetings from Boyko Dimitrov and Oskar Fischer, his Bulgarian and GDR counterparts respectively.

Military Situation in Kampot, Pursat Reviewed

BK1401090590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Summary] Thousands of people together with cadres, combatants, and workers in Kampot and Pursat, as well as other provinces throughout the country jointly held meetings and organized entertainments to mark the 11th anniversary of the 7 January national day.

"Speaking at a meeting in Kampot Province, Comrade An Heng, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Kampot Province, noted the historic significance of the 7 January victory day and the comprehensive achievements scored by the people in Kampot Province in the past 11 years.

"Regarding the military situation throughout Kampot Province, the comrade said that the enemies have vainly mounted their activities against us following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from our country in an attempt to demoralize our Armed Forces and seize our outlying areas for use as their foothold in continuing their civil war to topple our people's state

power and install the genocidal Pol Pot regime for the 2d time in Cambodia. But, our Armed Forces with the cooperation of militiamen and people have timely attacked, swept, and prevented them from emerging. Our position of strength and victory has been reflected through our valiant spirit and resolute struggle against the enemies, thus fully ensuring the defense of all localities in our province.

"Speaking on the outcome of the fighting in 1989, the comrade chairman of Kampot Province said that the province's Armed Forces put out of action 387 enemy forces, including 151 killed, 157 wounded, and 7 captured [all figures as heard], and seized 69 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. Moreover, 341 enemy forces came out of the jungle to surrender to provincial authorities, bringing along 64 weapons.

"In Pursat Province, Comrade Ros Sreng, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, said in a meeting that during the past 11 years, Pursat Province could surmount all big obstacles, thus turning itself into a prosperous province. The province has achieved comprehensive development and the people have enjoyed a prosperous life. Comrade Ros Sreng also spoke on the rapid development in the military field. He said that in 1979, the province had only one company unit. But now there are thousands of soldiers who are capable in combat and command and who are well-disciplined. The militia units have become more capable in fighting and defending their positions. In sum, the Armed Forces of Pursat Province are highly capable in combat. In the past 11 years, the Armed Forces of Pursat Province killed 1,308 enemy forces on the battlefield, captured 1,016 others, and seized 2,165 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. Concerning the proselytization campaign, the province welcomed 1,061 misled persons who turned themselves in to our authorities, bringing along 2,194 weapons and a large quantity of war materiel."

Sihanouk Responds to UN Council's Statement

BK1801022190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Jan 90 p 8

[Statement issued in Beijing on 17 January by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, in response to the statement issued by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council]

[Text] Before yesterday and yesterday, delegates from the 5 permanent member countries of the UN Security Council met in Paris (capital of France) in order to discuss the "Cambodian problem". They have, after two days of deliberations (deliberations to which I pay homage), taken a number of decisions concerning Cambodia.

Today, I have the honour to state, once again, my unchangeable position on the "approach" and the eventual settlement of the "Cambodian problem".

In my capacity as President of Democratic Kampuchea, I request the United Nations to send a UN-ICM (United Nations-International Control Mechanism) and a UN-IPKF (United Nations-International Peace-Keeping Force) to Cambodia in order to: firstly, seriously verify the withdrawal of all armed Vietnamese from Cambodia; secondly, completely disarm the four armed Cambodian factions; thirdly, to protect the Cambodian people and to organize general elections in Cambodia.

As Founding Father of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the ANS [National Sihanoukist Army], I declare that we accept the UN Trusteeship in Cambodia, but I demand that the administration of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime be completely dismantled and that at all levels, at the same time of the placing of Cambodia under UN Trusteeship. I equally demand the simultaneous dismantling of the (legal) CGDK-DK (Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea-Democratic Kampuchea) and the illegal "State of Cambodia" of Hun Sen (creation and creature of red and colonialist Vietnam).

The war in Cambodia is not a civil war, it is a war between the patriotic Khmer and the Vietnamese and the pro-Vietnamese Khmer (Khmer Vietminh), who are fighting against the NCR (National Cambodian Resistance) on behalf of Vietnamese colonialism.

There is no dispute or problem among Cambodian factions.

Even though they are of different ideologies (the Sihanoukists are royalists, the Khmer Rouge are red and the Khmer Bleus (or) the KPNLF [Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front] are republican), the FUNCINPEC, the PDK [Party of Democratic Kampuchea] and the KPNLF are united in the CGDK and the NCR.

Consequently, I declare that there is not an "inter-Cambodian problem". There is only a problem between free Cambodia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Therefore, in my capacity as President of Democratic Kampuchea, I state that my government will not accept to participate ever in any meetings or conferences between "the four Cambodian factions". We (Democratic Kampuchea and national Cambodian Resistance) will only participate in Cambodia-Vietnam or international meetings and conferences.

VOK on East Europe 'Lesson' for Indochina

BK1501132390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Political commentary: "A Lesson From East Europe"]

[Text] The most important event in 1989 that should serve as a reminder to those cherishing dictatorial-style socialist and communist regimes in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam was the changes in various East European countries. Why is this event noteworthy?

The world people know well that after World War II, the Soviet Union—the root of communism—spread its wings with the use of military force from Moscow to East Europe [words indistinct] Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Therefore, considering the advent of the revolution that changed liberal systems to socialist or communist ones, East European communists must be regarded as the elder brothers of those in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

By nature, anything that is older must be stronger and more powerful; or, in communist terms, must be more glowingly Red. That is why, unlike in Cambodia, communist Europe—except for Poland—had never had any powerful movement against communism. Moreover, countries like East Germany even welcomed Cambodian students to study communism there so that a small country like Cambodia could quickly become as Red a communist nation as those in East Europe.

But the events in 1989 constituted a complete turnaround. Extremely Red countries like East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania changed very abruptly. The most tragic and appalling events took place in Romania, when Ceausescu ordered his personal guards to kill tens of thousands of citizens who wanted freedom for Romania. Ceausescu and his wife were tried and sentenced to death, and their property—worth millions of dollars and accumulated during his iron-fisted reign—was left behind.

Should not these events alarm, frighten, and cause panic to the leaders in Hanoi and their puppets—the Lao leaders and the new power-holders in Phnom Penh? How long can these elements survive when even their big brothers in East Europe—who are ruddier than they—fall one after another?

Hundreds of Cambodian students who were sent to study in East Germany by the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime have fled to West Germany and are requesting permission to join the noncommunist Cambodian resistance movement. Diplomats of the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime in Czechoslovakia have also taken refuge in free world countries. Thousands of Vietnamese workers who were sent to East Germany by the Hanoi authorities to work there as a repayment of Vietnam's debt to that country have also fled from their work sites.

On the battlefield in Cambodia, officials in the Heng Samrin regime and the Cambodian people continue to flee to the side of the Cambodian resistance movement, and Heng Samrin soldiers always lay down their weapons whenever an attack is launched against them. Many Heng Samrin soldiers have deserted to join our fight, bringing along tanks, trucks, weapons, and ammunition. Cambodian fighters have been using all these war means in the attack against the enemy.

Soviet-made tanks and trucks now roar and rumble about in our liberated zone. It seems that there is no longer need for the friendly countries that are supportive of our struggle to provide us with trucks and weaponry, because the Soviet Union and Vietnam have given us quite a lot through those Heng Samrin defectors. Don't these events alarm Nguyen Van Linh, Nguyen Co Thach, Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, Hor Nam Hong, Tie Banh, and so on?

The Voice of the Khmer, which represents the voice of the Cambodian people, wishes to suggest to Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, Tie Banh, and all others who are willingly serving the Vietnamese policy that they should study and take the situation in East Europe as a forewarning so as to prevent themselves from dying notoriously like those communist leaders in East Europe. Softening your attitude in the negotiations to settle the Cambodian problem is something you must do—for the interests of the Cambodian people. Going on without serving the Vietnamese is what you must do.

All of this is the 1990 New Year gift that the Cambodian people present to you through the Voice of the Khmer radio.

VOK Reports ANS Battle Successes in 1989

BK1701075190 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] According to the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, Cambodian resistance forces have inflicted shameful defeats on the Vietnamese forces fighting in Cambodia in the past 10 years, especially in 1989, forcing them to retreat from a number of important positions by carrying away some 200,000 killed or wounded Vietnamese soldiers.

The sources added that in 1989, combatants of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] launched 1,711 attacks, including ambushes, raids, and offensives, against the Vietnamese forces, killing 3,888 and wounding 4,979 Vietnamese soldiers. They seized 2,643 assorted firearms, 22 12.7-mm machine guns, 90 RPG-2 and RPG-7 rocket launchers, 44 mortars, 18 DK-75 and DK-82 guns, 2 tanks, and 2 trucks. The ANS forces also destroyed 7 Vietnamese tanks, 7 patrol boats, 2 ships, 4 armored personnel carriers, 14 military trucks, and 49 strategic bridges.

In 1989, a total of 1,537 soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime either were captured by or defected to the ANS forces. During the last 3 months of 1989, the Cambodian resistance forces seized control of many areas; 344 ANS fighters were killed and 857 others wounded.

The sources stressed that in 1989 the resistance scored maximum successes while the Soviet superpower and militarily powerful Vietnam were utterly defeated and suffered a great number of losses in the war.

ANS Claims Control of Varin District

BK1801023590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jan 90 p 8

[Text] The Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] yesterday claimed to have taken control of a district located only 30 km from Angkor Wat in the northern Cambodian province of Siem Reap.

A Sihanoukist spokesman said the district seat of Varin fell at 2 p.m. yesterday and "therefore we control the entire district".

Varin District, situated on Highway 63 and only 40 km from the provincial seat of Siem Reap, is a "very important strategic position", the spokesman pointed out.

Fighting had raged around the district seat since Tuesday when the ANS opened the attack but further details on the seizure and casualty figures were as yet unavailable, he said.

There was no independent confirmation of the fall of Varin but the spokesman stressed that it was a triumph of the ANS "alone".

It came after about a month of coordinated military operations in the district, he added.

Siem Reap has been a main area of ANS activity for years, notably the districts of Varin, Chikreng, and Srei Snam, the spokesman said.

Combat in Kompong Cham, Battambang Reported

BK1501101590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer's newsroom has just received reports saying that the noncommunist resistance forces have seized several frontline positions; killed at least two Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers; wounded three; captured two others; destroyed a portion of railroad track, a bridge, and many military barracks; and seized 20 assorted weapons during recent clashes in Kompong Cham and Battambang Province.

According to a report from the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] General Staff office, at 0500 on 9 January, the ANS combatants from the 14th Brigade and 251st and 252d Battalions jointly attacked three important frontline positions in Areak Tnaot Commune, Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province. After fighting for awhile, the ANS combatants seized control of the positions. They killed 2 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers, wounded 3, captured 2 others, and seized 20 assorted weapons—5 heavy weapons and 15 light weapons—and a large quantity of ammunition, war materiel, and documents. The ANS combatants also destroyed three military barracks and a commune office.

At the same time, the General Staff of the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] reported that recently the KPNLA combatants in the 4th operational region attacked a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin position in Russei Prey village and another position near Bat Trang commune office in Moung Russei District of Battambang Province. In this attack, the KPNLA combatants destroyed a railroad bridge, a road bridge, four barracks, a rice mill, and a large quantity of materiel; and routed and caused the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers to flee from these positions.

The KPNLA General Staff also reported that earlier, KPNLA combatants from the 1st Brigade attacked a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin position in Ta Na village of Sereisaophoan District in Battambang Province. The fighting lasted for 15 minutes. The KPNLA combatants destroyed an ammunition depot and a military barracks.

The KPNLA General Staff added that recently, the KPNLA combatants from a commando unit of the General Staff clashed with 10 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers in the vicinity of Banteay Siem village, Sereisaophoan District, Battambang Province. As a result of the fighting, which lasted for 5 minutes, some enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

Call for Genuine SRV Troop Pullout Reiterated

BK1301093990 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Station commentary: "The Withdrawal of All Types of Vietnamese Aggressor Troops and Forces Is the First Key Issue Which Cannot Be Skipped in the Process To Solve the Cambodian Problem Politically and Comprehensively"]

[Text] Both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have claimed that they want to solve the Cambodian problem politically; however, this solution should start with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in September 1989. In other words, the issue of Vietnamese troop pullout has been resolved; other issues should now be resolved.

The international community, like the Cambodian people and our Cambodian national resistance forces and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, cannot accept this. Vietnam's unilateral troop pullout without any supervision in September 1989 was a deceitful troop pullout which the international community, particularly the 44th UN General Assembly, has already firmly rejected with 124 votes. In fact, over 130,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops, including over 20,000 recently brought from Vietnam, are confronting our Cambodian national resistance forces on every battlefield throughout the country, such as on the recent Treng-Route 10 and Battambang town battlefields, where thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops fought against our Cambodian national resistance forces. These Vietnamese aggressor troops are mixed with puppet troop units or in separate units wearing puppet troops' uniforms. Apart from this, Vietnam still has about 100,000 regional troops and armed militiamen scattered

among townships and villages and communes in Cambodia and disguised as puppet troops and militiamen. There are also over 1 million Vietnamese settlers the Hanoi Vietnamese clique has successively sent to Cambodia to cooperate with Vietnamese troops to occupy Cambodia.

Therefore, the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia is an issue which cannot be skipped; it is the first key point to solve the Cambodian problem politically and comprehensively. If this first key issue is not solved, other issues cannot be solved. Vietnam and the Soviet Union have refused to talk about the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia because they refuse to genuinely solve the Cambodian problem politically. They still want to maintain Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces in Cambodia in order to continue administering and occupying Cambodia forever in accordance with their aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region. This is the obstacle to solving the Cambodian problem politically in the past as in the present.

Thus, in order to solve the Cambodian problem politically, Vietnam should be forced to:

1. Genuinely withdraw all types of Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces from Cambodia under effective control of a competent UN control organization with the cooperation of the four Cambodian parties.
2. Set up an equal four-party provisional government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The issues of the cease-fire and the end of military aid to various Cambodian parties raised by Vietnam and the Soviet Union are only secondary issues. Once the aforementioned first and second key issues are solved, the issues of the cease-fire and the end of military aid to various Cambodian parties, and other issues will be easily resolved.

Enemy Said in Panic Over Battambang Situation

BK1801042390 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Commentary: "Military Commanders of the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors and of Their Puppet-Lackeys Are Running Around in Panic and Scrambling in Vain"]

[Text] Recently, the commanders of the Hanoi authorities and commanders of their lackeys—the traitorous puppets—have run around between Battambang and Phnom Penh, between Phnom Penh and Pursat, and between Pursat and Battambang to assess the situation in Battambang and along the railroads and Routes 5 and 10, which have been under daily attack by our national resistance forces. They ran around to seek measures to defend Battambang and, in case they cannot defend Battambang, to assess the possibilities for them to withdraw their artillery, war materiel, and Vietnamese personnel from this area.

At present, there are 5,000 Vietnamese aggressor forces in Battambang and on Route 10 alone. At present, these 5,000 Vietnamese aggressor forces are left behind in Battambang because the railroad line has been completely cut off for more than 2 months and more than 90 percent of Route 5 has been severed. Moreover, if they withdraw Vietnamese troops from Route 10 and Battambang, who will protect Battambang, as the capital's brigade and the 94th Brigade have all been shattered? Meanwhile, the 196th Division has been basically smashed and the 4th Division, which seems to be in better condition, has also been basically routed.

They ran around in order to seek measures on how to send reinforcements into this area and on how to help defend Route 10 and Battambang. If they are to give assistance to this area, where can they get more reinforcements when the puppet divisions have all been smashed and nearly all the provincial units have been sent out to defend Routes 10 and 56? Where will more forces come from? They have been thinking of getting more forces from the district units and the village and commune guerrillas and of the possibility of recruiting more soldiers. However, they have been facing more difficulties in recruitment, transportation, and control of new recruits. If they send regular forces from Vietnam, who will be left for them to ensure security in Vietnam if riots begin there?

All of this is a problem which is causing a big headache to the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders following the fall of the military and economic alliances in East Europe. This is the situation that has caused the Vietnamese military commanders and puppet military commanders to run back and forth from Vietnam and Phnom Penh to Battambang and Pursat Provinces.

Indonesia

Ali Alatas Comments on Outcome of Paris Meeting

BK1801155990 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Commenting on the outcome of the Paris meeting on Cambodia attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas expressed happiness that the joint communique issued after the meeting expressed full support for Australia's proposal to give a more significant role to the United Nations in the effort to solve the Cambodian issue.

A press statement issued by the Foreign Affairs Department today said that despite a lack of details, the support of the five UN Security Council permanent members was evident from references that stressed the need for a UN presence during a transition period and for free and fair elections in Cambodia under UN supervision.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that the unanimous stand shown by the five UN Security Council permanent members will positively encourage and contribute to

negotiations toward a comprehensive, fair, and lasting settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Prospects for Upcoming Cambodia Talks Viewed

BK1801043190 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] After returning from his visits to Thailand and Vietnam, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that an informal meeting on the Cambodian situation will be held in Jakarta at the end of February. The minister affirmed that he had met with all the parties directly involved in the Cambodian conflict and that they had suggested that the Australian proposal be used as the basis for the informal discussion.

As perceived, the recent proposal by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans included, among other things, the establishment of a United Nations interim government in Cambodia. In connection with this, the seat occupied by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in the United Nations should remain temporarily vacant. The UN interim government should implement and observe the elections in Cambodia.

The Australian proposal emerged because the conflicting Cambodian factions refused to accept the formation of a UN interim government in Cambodia at the previously held JIM-I and JIM-II [first and second Jakarta informal meetings] and the international conference on Cambodia in Paris. This was not only due to the apprehension of the Phnom Penh regime and the CGDK, but was made more difficult by the genocidal Khmer Rouge, which was responsible for the massacre of thousands of Cambodians during its reign of terror from 1975 to 1978.

The Cambodian problem emerged as a result of Prince Sihanouk being ousted by a U.S-backed coup d'etat led by Lon Nol in 1970. Later, Lon Nol was ousted by the Polpotist regime through the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge. When Vietnam invaded Cambodia, Pol Pot was also ousted.

The United States and the United Nations do not recognize the new Phnom Penh government because they consider it a Vietnamese puppet regime. Sihanouk has accused the Phnom Penh government of selling the country and national independence to the Soviet-backed Vietnamese regime.

The current global situation is gradually improving—especially between the West and East blocs—and the Australian proposal to resolve the Cambodia problem is considered logical and is currently receiving much attention from the United Nations. However, a question arises: Will all the conflicting Cambodian factions accept the proposal after knowing that the details of the proposal came from Gareth Evans, the foreign minister himself? Such a question arises considering that the Khmer Rouge has been the major obstacle in the establishment of the CGDK [as heard], which is supported by Sihanouk. Sihanouk had personally objected to the Khmer Rouge's inclusion, considering it an insignificant force in fighting against the Phnom Penh regime. [sentence as heard]

Laos

Sali Vongkhamsao Receives SRV Delegation

BK1301122290 Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 13 (KPL)—Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for economy, planning and finance, received here on January 11 a Vietnamese economic delegation headed by Tran Phuong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Vice-Chairman Sali Vongkhamsao informed the Vietnamese guest about the implementation of the state plan in 1989 and the new action plan for 1990 which is the last year for the execution of the resolution of the Congress 4 of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the second five-year state plan. He pointed out the success in the implementation of the new economic management mechanism and measures to overcome the current obstacles. He also informed the guest about the future plan for socioeconomic development.

The Vietnamese economic delegation arrived here in the morning of the same day and will stay here for two weeks for 'iscussion with the Lao economic delegation on the strategy for the socioeconomic development of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] from now up to the year 2000, and the defining of the third five-year state plan (1991-95), as well as ways for the promotion of the economic cooperation between Laos and Vietnam in the future.

The talks between the Lao and Vietnamese economic delegations began on January 12. The Lao delegation is led by Khamsai Souphanouvong, deputy minister of economy, planning and finance.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement on Korea

BK1301123590 Vientiane KPL in English 0940 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 13 (KPL)—The spokesman of the Lao Foreign Ministry has recently issued a statement supporting the DPRK President Kim Il-song's new initiative, set forth on the 1990 New Year's eve. The initiative talks of the pulling down of a fence separating the northern and the southern parts of Korea and the realization of free contact and passage among people across the country.

In the interest of the country's reunification, the statement says, it is necessary to pull down the fence along the

demarcation line with a view to avoiding confrontation between the two parts and to easing the tension in the Korean Peninsula. It also stresses on the other reasonable proposals of the DPRK which aim to transform the peninsula a zone of peace free from nuclear by totally withdrawing the American Armed Forces and ammunition from South Korea, thus leading to the creation of a comprehensive opportunity for each other, politically, economically, and culturally. [sentence as received]

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is appreciative of such a gesture of goodwill of the DPRK's Government and urges all the parties concerned to favour the settlement of the Korean issue meeting the desire of the Korean people to achieve their national cause without outside interference.

All this conforms to the interest of the Korean people as well as of peace and stability in the Korean peninsula, in the Asian-Pacific region and the world over, the statement ends.

Mekong Committee Discusses Basin Development

BK1601111390 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 16 (OANA-KPL)—A delegation of the International Interim Mekong Committee of Laos headed by Dr. Kithong Vongsai, deputy minister of trade and foreign economic relations and president of the said committee, returned home from Bangkok on January 12 after attending the 30th session of the committee held there during January 8-10.

The session had discussed various matters pertaining to the development of the Mekong Basin of the lower part.

In particular, the Lao delegation had considered some important projects. For instance the projects for the short and long-term development of water resources in the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], the first ever proposed as the comprehensive one, the multipurpose development at Nam Ngok and Nam Koua, the protection of rare wild animals and animals uniquely found in this part of the world. [sentence as received] Some projects relating to other member countries were raised at the session: the development of hydrological and meteorological network, the flood forecast and the reduction of its damages, the preparation of the data collection of the relocation of people and socio-economic and environmental effects.

The delegates from Laos and Vietnam considered to include some projects in the action plan of the International Interim Mekong Committee (IIMC) for the period of 1990-92, but the Thai delegation asked for a thorough consideration and will make its decision by the 31st session due to be held in Ho Chi Minh City of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam during April 24-27, 1990, those proposed projects were legal study of the development project of the Lower Mekong Basin, the study in water balance at the Lower Mekong Basin, the UNDP's [United Nations Development Program] assistance to the IIMC.

Philippines

More on USSR Challenge to U.S. Military

HK1801041590 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 18 Jan 90 pp 1, 2

[By reporter Maria Luz Baguioro]

[Text] The Soviet government yesterday challenged the United States to scale down its air and naval forces in the Philippines as a direct response to the Soviet withdrawal of most of its offensive forces from Vietnam.

Minister-Counsellor Alexandre Losyukov, deputy chief of mission of the Soviet embassy in Manila, said in a phone interview that "we hope other powers will follow our example," referring to the United States which maintains seven military installations in the Philippines alone.

"I hope that the military situation in Asia will be more secure for all after we reduce our military activities in the region," Losyukov said. But he stressed that he embassy was still awaiting Moscow's official confirmation of the reported reductions.

The Soviet embassy official denied the move is aimed to upset the regional "balance of power" and pressure the Untied States to make symmetrical reductions in its military presence in Asia and the Western Pacific.

In a related development, the Philippine embassy in Washington has advised the Department of Foreign Affairs that U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney will visit Manila February as part of a five-leg Asian tour.

Cheney will leave Washington for South Korea on February 14. From there, he will proceed to Hong Kong Singapore, the Philippines and Japan.

In Manila, he will call on President Aquino, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. A meeting with a select group of Philippine legislators is tentatively scheduled.

The embassy said the bilateral discussions will focus on U.S. military facilities in the country.

Cheney's visit will also provide the Philippines with another opportunity to reiterate the proposed condonation of high-interest bearing foreign military sales credit and the U.S. government's non-compliance with most of the provisions of the bases agreement.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus for his part, said the Philippine government has "to study this carefully so we do not assume any of the conclusions that are popularly being made about the reported Soviet withdrawal."

Through such a close study, Manglapus added, the government will know the impact of this development on the forthcoming exploratory talks on the bases scheduled for March or April.

"We are watching these developments with great interest. We recognize the changing conditions in Europe. We are closely monitoring the movements of both superpowers in Europe and in Asia," he said.

The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reported Tuesday that Moscow has cut its forces in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, the largest naval base occupied by Soviet forces overseas. Analysts said this would thaw Soviet relations with China and the non-communist countries in the region. It will also encourage Vietnam and the Hanoi-backed Hun Sen regime to settle the Cambodian conflict.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has offered twice to withdraw Soviet troops from Vietnam if the U.S. also pulled out of the Philippines. American officials have dismissed the offer as "lopsided," for Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base are far larger than Cam Ranh Bay and play a more important role in the overall U.S. defense network than their Soviet counterpart.

"In the view of the U.S. there was no symmetry between the (forces of) the two powers because the U.S. is a sea power while the Soviet Union is a land power," Manglapus noted.

Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Oleg Sokolov asserted recently that Americans have "a clear military preponderance here." The Soviet government, he said, supports any move to end the arms race and to dismantle all military bases from foreign soil.

Sokolov pointed out that the Soviet Pacific fleet had been reduced by 57 ships between 1984 and 1989. By the end of 1990, some 120,000 troops would have been unilaterally pulled out of the Soviet Far East, he added.

"Is it not a cherished dream of both the military and civilians to have a leaner army? And why can't others follow the same path of 'modernization' through substantial reductions?" he asked.

Losyukov echoed this, saying that under the USSR's new military doctrine of "reasonable defense sufficiency," resources once earmarked for defense requirements are now used for civilian needs.

"Our unilateral reductions are not connected with the presence of any military power in the region," he said.

The lease on the seven U.S. military facilities in the country are due to expire in September 1991. Manila and Washington both agreed to hold initial talks on the continued American use of these facilities.

The U.S. government, however, has reneged on most of the commitments it made during the 1988 review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement. Manglapus last week said this fact sours prospects that the treaty would be renegotiated.

Concern Grows Over U.S. Aid to Philippines

Manglapus Gives Warning

HK1801093890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus is concerned over the United States' failure to fullfill its promised assistance to the Philippines. Rey Arquiza of Mobile Unit 21 has the details:

[Begin recording] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus today warned the administration of U.S. President George Bush against noncompliance with the 1988 U.S. Bases Agreement. Manglapus said the Philippine Government will not put up with the U.S. Government's failure to comply with the terms of the agreement signed in Washington in 1988. He added that we cannot accept a nonfullfillment of commitments, and that American aid to the Philippines is not the result of a unilateral decision by the U.S., but of an agreement. Where and how the U.S. will find the funds to give to the Philippines so that it may fullfill its commitment in relation to its bases here is its own problem, Manglapus added. The secretary emphasized that the U.S. should make adjustments in its priorities so that it can comply with its promises to the Philippine Government. He refuted the United States' explanation that it has no resources from which it can draw upon to pay the Philippines, saying: They have resources.

Based on the Manglapus-Shultz Agreement, the United States is obligatd to pay the Philippines $962 million as bases rental for the remaining 2 years of the agreement.

Meanwhile, Manglapus announced the appointment of Ambassador Raul Rabe to the bases panel. Rabe will replace Ambassador Leonides Caday. [end recording]

Manglapus Assails Senator Dole

HK1801051590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus has assailed U.S. Senator Bob Dole's proposal to reduce U.S. financial aid to the Philippines. He said the Americans should not consider their assistance here as ordinary. Manglapus says Senator Dole has previously been helpful to the Philippines and believes that he will try to help all countries in need of U.S. support.

Aquino Expresses Hope

HK1301084490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Jan 90

[By Dick Sinchongco of Mobile 6]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino expressed hope that the U.S. Government will honor its commitments made

under the Philippines-U.S. Military Bases Agreement. She issued the remarks amid reports that the U.S. Government may not be able to fulfill its commitments because of a move in the U.S. Congress to reduce U.S. aid to foreign countries.

Speaking to Malacanang newsmen at a brief interview, the president said the government hopes that the United States will honor its commitments, because they are part of an agreement. She expressed hope that the issue will be resolved by the time the Philippine and U.S. panels begin exploratory talks.

Earlier, the U.S. Embassy in Manila refused to confirm that economic assistance to the Philippines stipulated in a memorandum of agreement concluded in 1988 will not be decreased. Among the terms of the agreement that have not been realized is the creation of a bilateral committee to deal with the spread of AIDS in the Philippines.

Aquino Issues Statement

HK1601110190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] One of the main subjects to be discussed by the United States and the Philippines during the exploratory talks on the military base issue is the United States' failure to honor its financial commitments to the Philippines. Tanny Rodriguez has the details:

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] One of the main topics to be discussed at the exploratory talks between the U.S. and Philippine panels set for March this year is the U.S. Government's failure to honor its financial commitment under the 1988 Manglapus-Shultz agreement. The president stressed this issue along with other points in the treaty with which the U.S. Government has yet to comply.

Here is Mrs Aquino's statement read by Presidential Spokesman Adolfo Azcuna:

[Azcuna] The matter of compliance with the existing agreement on the bases is relevant to the prospects of negotiating a new one, so this issue can and should be taken up in the exploratory talks as a prejudicial, or threshold, issue. [end recording]

East Bloc May Affect Aid

HK1701050190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] U.S. financial assistance to the Philippines may be affected by the Bush administration's desire for flexibility in granting billions of dollars to foreign countries because it wants to give more financial aid to East Europe. Besides the Philippines, the countries that could be affected by the White House's plan are Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, and Turkey. The White House and State Department are calling for renewed flexibility in reply to Senator Robert Dole's proposal to reduce assistance to these countries. The U.S. would like to support the democratic changes taking place in East Europe.

Editorial Stresses Obligations

HK1801043990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Jan 90 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Must Keep Its Obligations"]

[Text] The "revelation" of U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt about the decreasing ability of his government to comply with the terms of the 1988 Manglapus-Schultz military bases agreement may only be a bargaining stance preparatory to the coming negotiations for the extension of the U.S. military facilities here. But given the bad form shown by the U.S. in its cavalier treatment of the 1988 accord, members of the Philippine Senate are saying there should be no further negotiations at all. And for the first time in our history, there seems to be a glimmer of hope that the Government may simply let the bases pact expire as scheduled in 1991.

Last week, Mr. Platt explained that his government is under severe budgetary contraints. The budget situation, he said, is "very tight," in response to questions on whether his government intends to fulfill all its obligations under the agreement.

Earlier, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus complained that the U.S. has been remiss even on such simple procedural commitments as setting up panels on the Aids problem in the bases and the complaints of Filipino World War II veterans.

More ominously, the U.S. appears to be toying around with the monetary provisions in the agreement, by unilaterally reducing the amounts it committed for specific purposes. The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) has reported that the agreed figure for the Economic Support Fund (ESF) has been cut to provide money for the relocation of squatters around the bases. This activity is clearly different from those for which the ESF was set up.

Likewise, the expenses for the security of the bases, which has a separate outlay, are now being charged to the Military Assistance Program (MAP).

These and the Platt excuse of a tight budget have provoked strong negative reactions from the Philippine leadership led by President Aquino and the Senate who have found common ground in making U.S. compliance with the 1988 agreement a sine qua non for any new negotiations on the extension of the bases.

Mrs. Aquino has clearly specified that "the matter of compliance (with the existing agreement) is relevant to the prospects of negotiating a new one." She announced that the U.S. violations will be taken up in the forthcoming exploratory talks as "a prejudicial and threshold issue."

The Senate leaders were more vehement and stringent in their position. They have emphatically ruled out even the exploratory talks unless the U.S. shows faithful compliance with the 1988 agreement.

Sen. Wigberto Tanada has warned, however, that Mr. Platt's reference to U.S. budgetary problems could be a mere tactic to make the Philippines agree to the extension of the bases. The U.S. he said, is focusing on the economic aspects of the issue to condition the Filipino people into being more receptive to its position.

Tanada may well be right. The current U.S. posture may be intended to discourage the Philippines from demanding for higher rental payments for the use of the bases, assuming that there will be a negotiation for its extension. It will be recalled that last year, a visiting U.S. legislator called the prospect for increased rentals as unrealistic, and demand for it as "stupid," in the light of U.S.' own huge budgetary deficits.

In any case, the U.S. has chosen the worst time to float its supposed inability to honor its obligations under the Manglapus-Schultz agreement. The Philippines has hardly recovered from the instability spawned by the December coup attempt and the Aquino Government, which U.S. officials led by President Bush have repeatedly pledged to support, is still battling recurring threats of military adventurism. The current attempt to disregard the 1988 agreement has only served to cheapen the value of such avowals.

The issue here is compliance with all the obligations that the U.S. promised to fulfill as outlined in the Manglapus-Schultz agreement. If it cannot meet these obligations, the U.S. government should let us know officially and immediately so our leaders can make other more definite plans for this country's future. Mr. Platt and his government should realize that they are dealing with a Government that insists on paying its debts despite its poverty. This Government should therefore not be expected to be tolerant of Mr. Platt's song and dance about his country's budgetary woes.

More on Communist Threat to U.S. Servicemen

HK1801042990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Jan 90 p 9

[Text] San Fernando—Communist rebels have launched a planned 18-month military offensive that includes the assassination of American servicemen and attacks on farms owned by foreign multinational corporations, a captured document says.

The military seized the eight-page document in a raid Sunday on a suspected Communist New People's Army safehouse in Mexico, Pampanga.

In the raid, government troops also arrested Ruben Francisco, believed to be the ranking Communist provincial leader. The military said he also is a suspect in the killing of Mexico town mayor Javier Hizon and his police escort on Jan. 5.

The document said the offensive began Jan. 1 and will last until July 1991 in a bid to "regain the needed momentum," lost in an intensive government counter-insurgency campaign that resulted in the capture of several ranking rebel leaders.

It was allegedly prepared by the clandestine Communist Party of the Philippines and the rebel army's high command and distributed to local guerrilla units.

The plan included, among other things, sabotage of U.S. and Philippine military facilities, the killing of American servicemen, attacks on plantations owned by foreign multinational corporations, and the seizure of farm equipment and land from "despotic landlords."

The aim was to force the Americans to move their military installations and stop aid to President Aquino's Government, the document said.

The United States maintains Clark Air Base, Subic Bay Naval Station and four other smaller facilities in the country under a 1947 military bases agreement that expires in 1991.

Washington has agreed to pay Manila about $962 million for the remaining two years of the accord.

"Americans must not stay because of their continued control of the Philippine economy and politics, direct intervention in local affairs, maintaining their military bases (in the country) and arming the (Philippine military)," the document said.

The document said the rebels have organized several hit squads, composed of three to four members each, to kill American servicemen "anywhere and any time" they chance upon them. The rebels have accused some American soldiers of joining in some of the Philippine military's counterinsurgency operations.

Retired U.S. Serviceman's House Used by Rebels

HK1801092290 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 17 Jan 90 p 12

[By Rita Villadiego]

[Text] Candelaria, Quezon—Rockets fired by two Air Force helicopter gunships destroyed a resthouse owned by a retired U.S. Navy captain which was allegedly used as a communist guerilla safehouse here, Constabulary officials said.

The two-story antique-style resthouse was owned by retired Capt. Vicente Murray in barangay Malasukot 5 at the foot of Mt. Banahaw, who is reportedly in the United States.

Soldiers attacked the resthouse on the information that New People's Army [NPA] rebels took refuge there after attacking the Candelaria police station.

Col. Reynaldo Wycoco, provincial Constabulary commander, said no casualties were reported on both sides.

Wycoco said the rebels were also planning to attack the Dolores police station and Citizens Armed Force Geographical Unit (CAFGU) detachment in barangay Mamala, Sariaya, Quezon.

Wycoco said the rebels took refuge at the resthouse after the attack on the Candelaria police station.

Constabulary soldiers said two caretakers of the rest house are still undergoing investigation as suspected coddlers of the NPA rebels.

The soldiers said the retired U.S. Navy captain who owned the house is in the United States but his big farm and house here are being used regularly by the NPA's Banahaw Command.

Meanwhile, the Candelaria police station commander and his 38 policemen were ordered to undergo "back to the basics training" for inefficiency. The policemen failed to resist when the NPA disarmed them last Friday.

Rebel Officer's Capture 'Blow' to Coup Plotters

HK1801052190 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Military officials have described the capture of renegade Navy Lieutenant Commander Jaime Lucas as a big blow to coup plotters and rebel soldiers. This reaction was made by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, General Renato de Villa. Operatives arrested Lucas yesterday morning in a safehouse in Mandaluyong. Lucas was the operations officer of the rebel soldiers in the takeover of Sangley Point in the December mutiny. Lucas has a 1-million-peso price on his head.

De Villa Interviewed on December Coup Attempt

HK1201102790 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in English 1430 GMT 11 Jan 90

["Velez This Week," with host Jose Mari Velez in a "one-on-one dialogue" with Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa; live or recorded]

[Text] [Velez] Good evening, welcome to Velez This Week. It's now about 41 days since the last coup started, and still so many doubts, so many fears, and so many questions remain in the minds of our people. As a matter of fact, the question one invariably gets is not whether there will be another coup, but when the next coup is going to be. While this may have, in fact, started as rumor or what, it has been dignified by quite a number of people, or some have spoken about an impending coup. The president, for instance, alluded to it at the WPD [Western Police District] anniversary when she spoke about a bloodier one. Secretary Ileto spoke about it. General Adalem, the presidential security adviser, spoke about it and said that there is going to be another one, but the government is going to win that one, and so on and so forth.

So, what we are trying to say is that with so many people talking about the next coup, there's this growing sense of anger and frustration, and a sense of uncertainty and insecurity on the part of the people on what to do, and worse is the devastating effect this is creating on the psyche of the people—this great instability that the government is presently undergoing, because it does raise questions about one's faith in one's government and its capacity to enforce its rule and to protect the people, and so on. So, it is an extremely complex issue and there are many questions, as I said. But the one gentleman who probably can give us some of the answers is the gentleman whom we have invited tonight, and he is the highest-ranking military officer in the land, a four-star general, who played a very critical and crucial role in putting down the latest coup. We have General Renato de Villa, the Armed Forces chief of staff. General, good evening, welcome to the program.

[De Villa] Good evening, Joe, and thank you very much for inviting me to your program.

[Velez] Well, we asked for this one-on-one dialogue because it's probably the one opportunity we will have to really get a lot of statements out of you. And let me start out with, if you remember a few days back, the media came out with editorials—their own, but all came out on the same day—for peace and democracy and so on. And I am talking about all the media. Now the DAILY GLOBE, in particular, said that the single greatest immediate threat to the government today is the military. Would you respond to that?

[De Villa] Yes, of course. I have read that Joe and I have read almost all of the editorials that day. But there is just one little point that I would like to point out with respect to that one in the GLOBE. Because while it was probably intended to speak of that portion of the military which broke off and carried out this coup attempt, the impression that one gets is that the military in its entirety is being indicted in that statement. I'd like to say, however, that if you look at the military, the great majority of our officers and men stood fast in the defense of the Constitution. And as a matter of fact, quite a number of them died or got wounded in the process. And, therefore, in this particular statement that was made, I'd like to say that while a segment of the military had pulled several coups in the past, it must be kept in mind that it is also the greater part of the military...

[Velez, interrupting] ...that put it down.

[De Villa] ...that put it down. And, therefore, this statement should be a little bit more accurate in the sense that a segment of the military that is undisciplined and that has thrown away all sense of duty and honor in being in the uniform is the one where the danger came from.

[Velez] Let's put it this way. It was a correct statement, but not accurate, because it was the military, it was a segment thereof.

[De Villa] Ah, it is only a segment of the military.

[Velez] Alright, we will pursue this point, in fact because it is a very important point, right after this reminder. [commercial break]

[Velez] All right, let us see this point about the military constituting a threat, or a segment thereof. General de Villa, the problem in many people's minds is that this was the sixth coup, and it kept getting bigger from the start when it was more like a comedy play, and it became extremely serious. So, when you say for instance that, well, but that was only a segment—yes, but it is a segment that seems to be growing instead of contracting. So, we are in deep trouble if this happens again. It might even be bigger.

[De Villa] I understand the point. But you see, there is more to it than what you can see in terms of what causes the coup, or what caused this coup. And I think that for as long as there are people out there who intend to grab power through the power of the gun, and there are valid grievances that they can exploit—because this is really a question of exploiting what is in the environment—and for as long as there are those who want to take the risk and lead this kind of adventurism, we can really say that this type of military adventurism in certain segments of the military would always be a possibility. But the point that I am trying to make here is that the large, the very great majority of the officers and men of the Armed Forces are really constitutional soldiers, and they remain true to their duty. They will remain true to their oath that they are out there to fight for and defend the Constitution of the republic.

Now, the matter of it getting larger. I think is a problem that all of us had been addressing in the sense that we are trying to make the soldiers more, or less vulnerable to exploitation.

[Velez] How are you doing that?

[De Villa] Because what I see, what we saw in the ground, is that our soldiers and our young officers—especially those who are idealists—they are very idealistic about their situation, were exploited and manipulated, and their idealism and their sense of doing something which they were taught, which they believe was something good for the country, was misdirected.

[Velez] General de Villa, I really am concerned about the issue of understanding the coup. In other words, is it not possible that they might have been misreading this or not completely comprehending it, or understanding only a portion of it, such that we are unable to prevent it?

Let me elaborate, or just explain my point further. On the one hand, we talk of idealism. On the one hand, we talk about valid grievances, legitimate grievances. On the other hand, the present investigation is focusing—and your own commission which you created in the Armed Forces—on the payment made to the officers and the soldiers. In other words, they could be bought. Now, how do you mix this matter of exploitation, of grievances and idealism on one hand, and on the other where they can actually be bought, while it does not matter what kind of values they have, if they are for sale? Well, then we have a problem.

[De Villa] I would like to clarify that point of the money that came through. We are still in the middle of our investigations, as well as in our intelligence efforts, to detect and determine where the money came from and to whom it went. And at this point in time, we are still not ready to come out with who gave the money, where it came from, and where it went. We have interviewed many of the soldiers, and many of them claimed that they have not been paid. Many of the junior officers also said that they received no money. However, we have intelligence information to the effect that money was really given to some of the leaders. A specific example of this, for instance, when Colonel Noble, Alexander Noble, the one who went to Mindanao from the PSG [Presidential Security Group], when he was intercepted in Samar at a checkpoint and after which he was able to escape and we have recovered all his belongings—his attache case contained 70,000 pesos in 500-peso bills. And we could even trace the bank where this came from. And this is the report to me of General Ruiz, the division commander whom I met in Cebu yesterday. And so we have also reports that some amounts went to some of the leaders.

So, this particular point is almost a certainty, although we still have to find very hard evidence and testimonials about this. So, what really happened, most probably, is that money was given to finance the logistics of the operation, and probably for the leaders so that they could distribute some of the money. But we don't know at this point in time to whom it was distributed or who kept the money.

So going back to the point of the coup, I think the most serious idea—and it is a dangerous idea— that came about after the 1986 EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution is the idea that the military can and should intervene when things do not come right in our society. And I think this is the central idea that Honasan and company has been trying to inject into the minds of our officers and men. And, therefore, using this central idea of intervention, it entices some of them to think or get into their minds that they must really do something and they can do something, and if they have backers who will push them towards that direction, and if they have financing to push the operation, I think this is the reason why some of them dared break away from their traditional duty as soldiers and implement this idea. So, we now have a situation wherein the idea of military intervention had been introduced into the military organization, while at the same time we who are responsible for keeping the Armed Forces intact, keeping it within the

bounds of its duty, to protect the people and defend the Constitution, are up against this particular idea.

[Velez] Which is a very romantic idea.

[De Villa] A very romantic and a very dangerous idea.

[Velez] And very seductive too, especially when some money touches hands.

[De Villa] So you have here a situation wherein you have military interventionists, and then military constitutionalists. And this is a conflict of ideals that is going on. I must say that this is one wherein we have to go into a very deep and extensive reeducation and reorientation with regard to our values as soldiers.

[Velez] All right, we will continue with this very interesting conversation after this. [commercial break]

[Velez] All right, General de Villa, in a speech today at the University of the Philippines, General Biazon—you know, one of the key figures in the government drive to put down the coup plotters—said that it was a RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement]-Marcos loyalists' conspiracy. In other words, they got together for this coup. Now, this is a strange conspirancy right there, combining, as I said on the one hand, the alleged idealism of the RAM, and of course on the other, the desire for getting back into power by the Marcos loyalists and using money and other resources. Now, how did this come about without our intelligence units finding out, or getting a wisp of it and doing something about it? Did these people get together just like that?

[De Villa] They got together as early as June or July thereabouts. And we knew it. And we knew that they have been meeting in the underground and they were negotiating with each other on how to get together. And as late as November, we have information to the effect that finally, they came to an understanding. This understanding, as far as we know, is among the principal or the senior renegade officers who are in the underground—specifically the group of General Zumel and the group of Honasan—met several times. And the whole idea is to combine their forces and take on the government, and if they should win, or had they won, they would have developed some kind of a political alliance at the top. Our assumption was that they were going to go into some kind of power sharing once they had taken over the government and people from the side of the loyalists, as well as people from the side of the RAM and their supporters, will be sitting on the same council. As a matter of fact, in the information that we have, they called their ruling coalition the new government council. And this would have been composed of civilians and military personnel who went underground.

[Velez] Let's talk about that. How extensive was this coup? We have a fairly good idea about the military units involved because you have talked about the Scout Rangers and the Marines. But the civilian side of it, through your investigations—apparently it shows to be much wider than initially thought.

[De Villa] Well, we have gotten information to the effect that there were some principals, although we are still investigating this. And we have been fed this information through our channels in the intelligence community that the military renegades of the underground were mentioning several names who would join them in the [changes thought] after the takeover in a new governing council. And they have several documents that fell into our hands outlining how they would do this. And we have been tracking the information and we have been keeping tabs on it, but the one piece of information that we could not get with a high degree of accuracy is the date they would launch this. And we expected initially that this would have been sometime in November, but then they rolled it forward. And the information that we had at the time, prior to December 1st, was that this would happen sometime between the 16th and the 21st of November. Now on the 29th of November, they blasted the transmission, or they cut the transmission of the communication relay station of the Navy in Tagaytay. And we learned later on that this was a mistake on the part of that sergeant who did it. And when he came down here to Manila to join the forces, he thought there was already an ongoing coup. He found out that there was nothing here, so he went back.

[Velez] He was just 2 days off.

[De Villa] He was 2 days off. And we still have not gotten to the reason why they pulled it on December 1st.

[Velez] General Biazon in his speech today, or the portion that we had in the news, he was talking about they could not agree on the date between the RAM and the loyalists. And that apparently Honasan triggered it earlier in an attempt to preempt the loyalists so they would be the dominant party in the event they would succeed. This was what he said in that...

[De Villa] Well, the information, Joe, is that, you see they have been fighting for dominance even in this alliance that we have been tracking since the middle of this year. And what happened was, as far as we could see, was that the loyalist forces and those that have been committed to General Zumel and his group, where the majority of the forces were committed, but it was the core group of Honasan who directed the operation. We actually expected that they would never be able to really get into a power-sharing situation even if they won. And, you know, as revolutions in our history go, when you have competition for leadership, even during the fight, after the fight somebody has to come out on top. And in this particular coup, we noted that it seems to be that Zumel was not very active in the operation in terms of managing it or directing it. As a matter of fact, we almost caught him in his safehouse.

[Velez] Well, tell me general, how close were they to winning?

[De Villa] I think had they exploited their first day to the maximum with speed, it would have given us a good fight. But after the first day we knew, and I was confident, I was fully confident that they could not win. Because they made several assumptions that did not materialize. They fell flat on their faces in several situations. One of the assumptions that they made is that there would be a lot of people. There would be a lot of civilians who would come out and support them. As a matter of fact, reflecting back on the previous coup and my conversations with some of these people who are involved, one of their basic assumptions is that the people will turn out and clap their hands and support and join the coup, and turn it into a full-scale revolution. The other assumption is that the units and the officers that I have talked to and met, they assumed that they were all fully committed and they would join once they trigger this. There were several units that I know, from way back, that they have been trying to court, and they probably assumed that these units would fight on their side.

[Velez] And they did?

[De Villa] The reverse happened. These units fought on our side, and when I called for them, they came in without any hesitation. The other assumption that they made is that once they triggered this they would get the upper hand. All the other units, or most of the other units in the Armed Forces in various places, would fall into line and align themselves with them. This did not happen.

[Velez] When we talked about the components of the coup and so on, there is one assumption of course we did not make and one component—this was the psychological or persuasive flight, was it called, by the U.S. jets and so on, which, in the minds of many people, might have turned the tide on the second day, was it, when they flew. Because on the first day the rebels were the ones who had the air power.

[De Villa] They had it only in the morning.

[Velez] In the morning.

[De Villa] They were knocked out in the afternoon of that day.

[Velez] Oh, I see. Alright, because these planes were flying all over residences, and so it was getting a bit confusing, you know.

[De Villa] To be specific, Joe, the specific flight of the Phantoms from Clark, who called at about 3:00 in the afternoon of day one ...

[Velez] Day one?

[De Villa] And that is December 1st. And early morning of December 2d, about 6:00 in the morning of December 2d. And the Phantoms made their persuasion flights after the Tora-Tora's and the Sikorsky have been knocked out at Sangley Air Base by the F-5's.

[Velez] But why was it still necessary to have those flights by the U.S.?

[De Villa] You see, when the offer was made and it was accepted by our government, the F-5's were still chasing the Tora-Tora's over Malacanang and over most of Metro Manila, and they could not shoot them down. And it was only when they were already back at Sangley and they were reloading their ordnance and refueling that the F-5's, which were chasing them the whole late morning and early afternoon, were able to knock them out. And before that happened, there was already a commitment that had been made. And so they flew, and afterwards in the morning of the second day, they again flew their persuasion flights.

[Velez] We will not belabor this [word indistinct] about the flights. So much has been said about it, but when we come back, I will ask General de Villa on the foreign component of the coup. [commercial break]

[Velez] We'll talk about the foreign component. This time we're talking about behind the scenes of plotters, not planes. You know very well that there's very little that happens in this country that people do not suspect the CIA might be involved one way or the other. The strangest thing about so-called CIA participation in this is that they apparently may have participated on both sides. In other words, on the one side, of course there were these persuasion flights which helped the government. On the other hand, it is now claimed that perhaps they were behind it in the first place, or they inspired it or whatever. What are your reports on foreign [changes thought] and who are these foreigners that Secretary Quisumbing was talking about that you have already uncovered?

[De Villa] I really have not discussed this with Secretary Quisumbing. He has not asked us about this. But up to this point in time, it remains to be only a theory, because we have not seen on the ground or in the intelligence reports that we keep on reviewing every day any indication or any solid information or concrete information indicating that such has been the case, meaning that the CIA had something to do with it as is popularly theorized. As far as our official records of concern and as far as our intelligence records are concerned, there is nothing there that we can hang onto to make this kind of assertion.

[Velez] But tell me, is there that suspicion in your mind or in the commission's mind that there might have been some foreign hand involved in this?

[De Villa] Let me just say it this way, Joe, when we conduct an investigation of an event, we do not discard, or we do not discard any possibility whatsoever and we go on a wide range of searching for information that will give us a clearer picture of what really happened.

[Velez] I assume we are not talking about a government or an institution like the CIA of the American Government, but certain individuals who are foreigners, who I

understand have been identified. Is that a fact—that there were some foreign, what are they—agents, soldiers, or whatever—who were seen with the rebel troops?

[De Villa] In this particular case, Joe, unlike in 1987, when some foreigners were seen in the various areas where action took place, none of them were seen at this particular coup event or coup attempt. But in the past, we did have reports of some private citizens who have been here and have been suspected to be involved in some kind of an effort to recruit certain people. I'm really talking here of private citizens in the United States.

[Velez] I see. Alright. Secretary Quisumbing also talked about the extremely sophisticated weapons used by the rebels. And he even mentioned a sunburst weapon which I have never heard of, and he apparently hadn't heard of, which is now here. In any case, they had what? Galils and (?Pals), and whatever. Where did these all come from, and how did they get in? And why didn't anyone know about these shipments?

[De Villa] I do believe that the sophisticated weapons that had been seen among some officers. [sentence as heard] But they were really limited; they were only seen among some officers. There were some that must have smuggled here, as for instance an automatic weapon that has a beam for sighting purposes. This is now a new technology and it is available in the market. But in terms of sophisticated weapons in large quantities, we have not seen this. The rebels that fought us were equipped with our own weapons, meaning M-16 rifles, M-60 machine guns, M-14's, and some Galils, and some Uzis. But we knew, I think all of us know, that Honasan, when he was still head of the ministry intelligence and security group, had access to funds and had access to facilities to bring in weapons, and he did bring in some weapons such as Galils and Uzis. They also received some of the weapons that we captured right after the Edsa revolution, such as the Ultimax rifles from Singapore. They got part of that from us.

[Velez] Because they were still with you at that time.

[De Villa] They were still with us at that time, and most of the sophisticated weapons went to them. Because at that time, he had a battalion size unit that is very, very equipped; I mean very highly trained and equipped, with all kinds of close quarter battle fireamrs.

[Velez] Let me just shift just a little bit here. When we talk about Honasan, at that time, they were with you and this time not being with you, and so on. As a matter of fact, there were quite a number of officers who apparently were with you, and in discussing anticoup plans that evening or the night before, who turned out to be with the rebels. And there was a general officer or whatever that you sent to secure the Fort Bonifacio and turns out to be rebel, and so on and so forth. In short, it's very difficult apparently to determine just [changes thought] these guys are pretty good in masking their intentions and plans such that if this could happen at that time, what assurance or how do we feel secure that even as we talk, there are again some officers whom you think are with you but might not be with you?

[De Villa] We have done something to improve this particular deficiency, Joe. Because we have been very busy working on the counterinsurgency program after 1987, and I would say a lot of our efforts have focused on that direction. And there is very little counterintelligence effort—this is called in the military as a counterintelligence effort—done, except in the NCRDC [National Capital Region Defense Command]. But you are correct; I misjudged a few officers. One of them is a flag rank officer like Commodore Calajate. He was the one that you are talking about. He was in my last briefing, and he was receiving instructions from me. What made him turn around is still something that I am trying to figure out, although ...

[Velez] He is not in custody, is he?

[De Villa] He is at large.

[Velez] At large. Alright.

[De Villa] The other one that you are talking about, for instance, is General Blando. He is in custody. I called for him Monday before the coup and alerted him to be ready with his forces in case an emergency arises. And I did call for him and told him to bring two battalions and lead it personally.

[Velez] And he did.

[De Villa] And he did. Somewhere along the line, something happened and he declared himself to be neutral and stayed at the Greenhills shopping area without doing anything.

[Velez] Let's turn around. Are you treating this business of neutrality the way many of us in the civilian sector do? That it is just as bad as the rebel side?

[De Villa] There cannot be any neutrals, though.

[Velez] There is no such thing as a neutral soldier in a time of battle, as a matter of fact.

[De Villa] That is why this is the reason why he is in custody. Because there cannot be any neutral, Joe, when we are talking about the defense of the state.

[Velez] Let me ask you, General de Villa, why is it that as you stated at the very beginning, we only have a handful, in percentage terms—you are talking 2 percent, 3 percent, let's say 5 percent—you have 95 percent that's loyal. Alright, we're strong enough to beat them. But why are we not strong enough to prevent coups?

[De Villa] The reason for this, Joe, is we have to be very careful in pointing our finger at a suspect, especially if he is in the chain of command, because there is a lot of misinformation going on. There is a lot of intrigues going on, even right now. And could you imagine a commander or a chief of staff, or even just at the level of

General Biazon, suspecting all his officers to be coup plotters. Of course, we have intelligence and we have intelligenc information by which we can go along. And perhaps it is unknown to the public that we have taken short of arresting them, taken measures throughout this time, throughout this whole year to diffuse a suspected movement on their side.

For instance, I will give you a specific example: the marines initially, when General Cabanlig took over, suspected very strongly that some of the tank drivers of the marines have been recruited and they have been... [changes thought] what he did is just change them and send them away. In the meantime, discreet investigation is going on. In our particular case, we have removed officers from sensitive positions while discreet investigation is going on. When we do have clear evidence that they are involved, I order their arrest and put them under investigation, put them under technical arrest, and put them under investigation. But we cannot operate the Armed Forces on the basis of suspecting each other. We will not be able to do anything, Joe, and the leadership will be so weak and nobody would believe anybody anymore. We cannot go into that kind of situation. So we have to take the risk with respect to positioning officers in key positions and assume that they are loyal to the service and loyal to the Constitution. However, we do have a general monitor now of what is going on among the units of the Armed Forces. For instance, in Mindanao, we looked at the 4th Division and we saw that the 23d Infantry Battalion, the 30th Infantry Battalion are likely to be involved. And they did get involved so immediately the commanders have changed, and the division, or the unit, is moved and sent for retraining, for instance.

Now there are people who are able to keep their secrets and protect it until the very last minute. This is a job for our counterintelligence. This is a job for our commanders to detect. And I can assure our people that within the military profession, we know these things and we are doing a lot about it so that we will not make the same mistakes that had been made in the past.

[Velez] Alright, we'll just take a short break and come right back. [commercial break]

[Velez] We have a few minutes left with General de Villa. Let me go back, General, to the apprehension of the people, the uncertainty. As I said, it's a terrible thing to live with and knowing, as we know now, certain components or elements and factors to the coup, there's very little really—let's say—the civilian sector can do other than the usual things, which is to light the candle and to demonstrate its love for peace and freedom and democracy and so on. But when the guns start firing and the cannons and so on, it's a military battle that's out there. Now, I mentioned earlier that so many responsible officials have talked about a coup. General Aguirre, I forgot to mention, has organized an anti-coup force. He is straining his voice to fight coups and so on. So, what is your own assessment, and what can you tell our people the possibilities of another coup? By that I mean a similar [changes thought] in other words, we are talking here of an attack, not this business of the disenchantment and so on.

[De Villa] First, Joe, let me just say first that while we have a complete free society where freedom of expression is sacred and respected by everyone, perhaps one of the things that the civilians in our society could do is when they pick up information about a coup, or when they pick up a rumor about a coup, perhaps what can be done by them is not to spread this first of all. Our papers, for instance, are full of coup stories every day, and there seems to be a coup fever going on, and it is the most interesting topic of conversation in almost every occasion, social or otherwise. But our people perhaps should look at it objectively. The elements of a successful coup has been proven to be not there, and therefore, when the coup plotters will think of another coup, they will have to think about this. And to go into it would be foolhardy unless these elements are available, as, for instance, in support of the people. There is a widespread condemnation and rejection of coup, or military intervention, if I may term it in a broader sense. And, therefore, this must be the one that should be emphasized.

Now let us look at their capabilities objectively. Right now I go with the assessment that they do not have a military force available to mount an attack. It took Honasan 2 years from 1987 to subvert some units of the Armed Forces and implant this interventionist idea among so many units. And even when he had been doing this before, he could not launch it, because he lacks the financial support and the logistics to go along with it.

Right now they are out there. They are in hiding, and if they are watching us, they are probably saying something about this among themselves. But the reality of the fact is that they have no capability right now. The thing to watch, however, and this is where we are putting a great emphasis on, is a resumption of the recruitment and a resumption of their subversion of the Armed Forces, and people enticing them, pushing them, or promising them or joining them, or promising to join them in a coup. This is what we are emphasizing now.

We, of course, have a very strong and a very widespread manhunt for each one of the coup plotters and...

[Velez] Are you confident you'll get them?

[De Villa] I am confident that in due time we will get some of them, if not all of them. We may not be able to get all of them on short notice, but we will get them one by one.

[Velez] Alright, let me just make this comment. We are on our final points. This may have no direct bearing, but it does create a greater sense of insecurity about military discipline. I am referring to the perception, General. That there is reluctance on the part of the military, particularly your two generals in the north, to enforce this order with respect to Governor Aguinaldo.

[De Villa] Oh, I see.

[Velez] In other words, what is happening here? There seems to be an order from the commander in chief from the secretary of defense, from you, and nothing seems to be happening.

[De Villa] Joe, let me clarify this point, because I was in Malacanang this afternoon and I met with the president. From the president's instruction, I joined a meeting with the mayors of Cagayan. And I was asked a question by a media man after coming out from the meeting, and he said: Aguinaldo has been charged with rebellion, why don't you get him? I said: Is that our law now? Meaning, if somebody is charged, we should get him already. I said that is not yet... [changes thought] that is not the law.

Now with respect to Aguinaldo, we had our people accompany the representative of the local government to serve the suspension order yesterday, and it was served on Aguinaldo. After it was served on Aguinaldo, his lawyers were ready and they immediately went to the regional trial court and filed an injunction against the secretary of local government from implementing his suspension order on the basis, according to Aguinaldo, of the violation of the administrative code with respect to suspension. The details of this I do not know. But I do know for a fact that, because I called up early this morning General Sistoza who served the suspension order. I called him up, and he said that the local trial court of the local trial court judge granted the injunction and, therefore, right now Aguinaldo is sitting there as governor because of a judicial order. Now without that judicial order and with the suspension order of the secretary of local government, Vice Governor Vargas would have been installed today or yesterday. But then we are now at a point wherein there is a judicial order; there is an injunction against implementing that suspension order of Secretary Santos. So, this was discussed this afternoon in the conference.

[Velez] So what you're saying, General de Villa, really is that the military is not hesitating.

[De Villa] No.

[Velez] It's there and it's ready to enforce.

[De Villa] Yeah, it's ready to enforce, and even Aguinaldo knows this. And I was informed that he promised that he will solve his problem within the law and he will respect the law in applying his solution to his problem. We gave him instruction; rather, we gave him notice that he should not do anything foolish because that would be a reason for us...

[Velez] General de Villa, we have about 1 minute to go. Let me give you the microphone and maybe you can say whatever you want to say.

[De Villa] Well, Joe, in the first place, I'd like to thank you and your station for giving us, the Armed Forces, the opportunity to be able to talk about the subjects that you brought up. I just would like to appeal to our people to stay calm and not be so much worried about the coup. We can assure you that the Armed Forces will be here all the time. We will be on alert and we will be watching the situation, and we will do everything that we can to prevent it from happening if one is being planned right now. As a matter of fact, we are doing everything in the area of preemption, and I do wish that the talks about the coup, especially the exaggerations and the propagation of rumors about the coup, sometimes it finds itself in our media system. I hope that this can be treated with a little refrain so that the anxiety of the people will not be exacerbated.

And finally, I would appeal to our people to continue supporting your Armed Forces. We are very, very happy, and we are indeed very, very much gratified that we were given all the support that we needed during the coup attempt of Honasan and company. And we are very thankful for that, and now that the people have spoken, I think we will continue—we should continue—to speak against military intervention, against coup attempts, against a military junta, or whatever kind of adventurism that may come from certain sectors of the military. And I can assure you that the great majority of the Armed Forces will be steadfast in defending and supporting the Constitution and defending the duly constituted government, whatever it takes.

[Velez] General de Villa, thank you very much for having joined us, and, to all of you, thank you. Good night.

Ramos, De Villa Give Assurances on Media

HK1501033390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Jan 90

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Armed Forces Chief General Renato de Villa gave assurances that there will be no crackdown on media regarding coverage of coup-related events. The assurance was given by the two officials during the induction of the new officers of the defense press corps at Camp Aguinaldo, as they stressed that the military is capable of quelling any future coup attempts against the government. Ramos and De Villa also cited the crucial role played by the print and broadcast media in disseminating news events in times of crises.

Earlier, De Villa was severely criticized for threatening to close down two newspapers for allegedly reporting inaccurate information during the height of the coup. He clarified reports of a secret dialogue held with newspaper editors and broadcast media officials at Camp Crame.

Aquino Holds Second Dialogue With Officers

HK1801095990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 18 Jan 90

[By Gabby Salcedo; passages within slantlines spoken in English]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino said that the mistake of some military men should not affect the credibility of the majority in the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. She still believes that most of the AFP men are loyal to the Constitution and the government. She made this statement in her second dialogue with constabulary junior officers today. The series of dialogues are being held so that grievances can be aired. Mrs Aquino also said that anyone who desires the office of president should wait for 1992.

Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III details the points of the dialogue:

[Begin recording] Captain Zuniga requested that the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the AFP be given / important assignments, like a company commander, a provincial command, or for that matter, a joint staff. After all, why not? In the United States, they already have women who are generals. And of course they are looking forward, perhaps, that before the end of President Aquino's term, this country will finally see a woman who has the general's rank. There are other positions that perhaps they can hope for like comptroller, finance officer, those things. What they are saying is that they even have capabilities for scuba diving and parachuting. But they would like the opportunity for, you know, recognition of the fact that even women—in the Women's Auxiliary Corps—have the capability of serving./

/Okay, let me go back. Well, this is a continuation of course of the exchange of ideas and dialogues, and the presidential adviser on military affairs General Mariano Adalem was the one that conducted this question-and-answer, with the president responding all the way through./

/But the president [words indistinct] was that: Look, let's have this dialogue and give me your recommendations and give me your comments. The first person who spoke was Captain Napoleon Sesante, and he said he wanted to express himself as honestly and as sincerely as possible. And he wanted to find out if it was true/ if the president has grievances with the military. /He wanted to find out if it is true that the president has ill feelings about the military. And that was the first applause. All the officers there applauded the candor with which Napoleon Sesante asked the question. And so the president, just about as candid, said: No,/ I have no ill feelings against you. /As a matter of fact, the president pointed out that perhaps more than any other chief executive of this republic, she is the one, in fact, who has visited more camps and spoke with more officers and was concerned about their morale. So, she said if in fact/ rumors that she has grievances are circulated, /again, that is disinformation. And the president reiterated that she told the Philippine Army lieutenants and captains during the last meeting that... [changes thought] she made reference to Ninoy's assasination by the military. And the president said: Look, I am not an ordinary widow. I am not an ordinary person/ that I will blame everybody. /The sins of the few should never be imputed to the rest. I never generalize and I will never impute the bad deeds of some members to reflect upon the name of the entire organization./ She says she is thankful for this /God-given opportunity and also citizen-given opportunity to serve them and she has the opportunity to show them that she is not vindictive and she is not, again,/ either an ordinary widow or ordinary person.

/Okay, now another one. As a matter of fact, this was also a reiteration of what she told in Singapore, when she was invited apparently just before the snap election. The same question was brought up, and again she said: I am not the kind of a person that would impute the sins of a few in the name of the entire organization./ [end recording]

That above was part of the briefing given by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III on the dialogue between President Aquino and some Philippine Constabulary junior officers. Their ranks ranged from captain to lieutenant. They came from various parts of the country. Other issues discussed were education and housing benefits for the families of the officers.

Aquino Stresses Anticorruption Drive, Projects

HK1501074790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1300 GMT 14 Jan 90

[Address delivered by President Corazon C. Aquino in her weekly radio program "Ask the President"; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear countrymen:

In the first meeting of my cabinet for this year, I outlined the primary tasks of the government for 1990. Three national objectives will be addressed: the alleviation of poverty, reform of the judicial system, and the realization of a results-oriented bureaucracy. I also put forward the following priority concerns: the production of unhusked rice and corn, speedy implementation of agrarian reform, transportation, countryside development, electricity, telecommunications, education, health and welfare services, and solutions to urban problems.

Among the solutions to urban problems, I have ordered that prompt action be taken to improve the traffic and transportation situation, the collection of garbage, and the provision of cheap urban housing.

Regarding the upholding of justice, you have read in the newspapers about the life sentence given to former Governor Orlando Dulay of Quirino Province for the murder of some innocent civilians who stood up for their political convictions in a place which, in the past, was regarded as a private kingdom of the rulers there. It has been proven that justice is blind in our country. The people waited for some time before this sentence was passed down. However, this waiting shows that the dispensation of justice in our country today is based on due process as well as on proper respect for the rights of

the accused, even though the accused himself did not understand the meaning of human rights while he was in power.

Our government is determined to let justice prevail. Our government is determined to improve conditions in the country. Hence, I have instructed the members of my cabinet to implement programs addressing the priority concerns that I have outlined as soon as possible. After fulfilling all these objectives, we hope our people will say that they see the determination of the government to improve their lives.

To further demonstrate this determination to our people, I have directed that the island of Samar be made a laboratory for development. Under the Samar Island special development project, I have combined government efforts with assistance from the private sector to boost the development programs that we have outlined.

I am closely following the implementation of livelihood enhancement for agricultural development of the Department of Agriculture. Under this program, more than 47 projects were approved to increase employment opportunities for farmers in Samar. I hope to see an increase in their income in the shortest possible time. Good roads will boost the progress of provinces. Road-building projects have been lined up for the area. I have also instructed the Department of Public Works and Highways to repair the bridges in that province, such as the Catarman bridge, as well as construct new ones. I have also ordered the repair of Catarman Airport. There are other projects there being conducted with the assistance of nongovernmental organizations, including community organization work of such organizations as Labrador [expansion unknown], Victo [expansion unknown], and Cot-Asi [expansion unknown]. I hope that projects being carried out jointly by the government and the private sector will serve as an example for greater participation by more people in peaceful endeavors.

The program's period development phase will also be initiated in Samar to accelerate implementation of development projects funded by the General Appropriations Act. These projects will include manpower training, improvement of farm harvests, increasing fishing harvests, and the establishment of agro-based industries and other support industry to improve the people's livelihood there.

I would like to stress to our government agencies and other organizations participating in the Samar Island projects the importance of the success of these endeavors. Through their success, the misguided elements of our society will be able to see more clearly that the solutions to our problems can be achieved through peaceful means. The lives of our people cannot be improved through violence and intimidation. The progress that we all aspire to will have to come from sustained dedication and labor. Even if we have to wait a little longer to achieve development, we will definitely attain this objective. [passage omitted]

I would like to reiterate emphatically that wholesale corruption and other forms of corruption have no place in my administration. The looting of our country by the past regime is a lesson which should serve as a warning to all public servants. I repeat my call to all government agencies in charge of the anticorruption drive to step up their efforts. I will not tolerate slow work.

Finally, I look forward to your participation in ensuring a clean government. Public vigilance is important in stopping the return of corrupt practices of the past. I am doing my part in the hope that our government will remain clean and honest. Please do your part.

Thank you very much.

Supporters Rally for Mayor; Aguinaldo Steps Down

Soldiers Erect Barricades

HK1401052090 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] The majority of the mayors of Cagayan Province are calling for an extensive reorganization of Regional Command [Recom] 2, and, if possible, the replacement of all soldiers in the province. Reports say the soldiers here have set up barricades to prevent the enforcement of a suspension order against Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo.

Acting Governor Melvin Vargas said that 20 mayors in the province will endorse the appointment of Recom 2 deputy commander Colonel Dick Arquiza as Recom 2 commander, replacing field commander Pedro Sistoza.

Hundreds Flock to Capital

HK1701133990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Jun Guttierez of DZNC, Radio Bombo, Isabela, reported that hundreds of supporters of Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo flocked to the provincial capital to show their support for the governor, adding that the Cagayan capital's security forces had also set up checkpoints. However, he emphatically denied reports that members of the Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit [CAFGU] as well as Scout rangers have surrounded the area, saying that the situation in Cagayan is generally peaceful and orderly. Here is Jun Guttierez:

[Begin recording, in progress] ...and the military here, under the command of General Pedro Sistoza, only carried out preventive measures to address any possible trouble that could erupt here in Cagayan.

On reports about the so-called black shirts, aetas, and Negritos, they are the natives used by Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo at the time when he became the provincial commander in Cagayan Province. These are the natives who fought the New People's Army. They are being mistaken for CAFGU's, but we do not see them here.

There are no military men, no police, and no CAFGU's around the capital of Cagayan, except for the security personnel who are in charge of the capital's security. Therefore, the newspaper reports stating that there were blackshirts, about 200 Scout Rangers, military men, police, CAFGU's, and soldiers around the capital guarding Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo are not true. [end recording]

Aguinaldo Agrees to Suspension

HK1801113190 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 18 Jan 90

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] Here is the latest report from Cagayan. Cagayan Governor Aguinaldo has agreed to suspension and promised tonight that he will vacate the capital tomorrow [19 January] at noon so he can explain to his supporters the reason for his action.

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice composite team has just obtained its strongest evidence yet against Governor Aguinaldo. A Radio Bombo reporter signed an affidavit stating he was beside Aguinaldo in the provincial capital when the governor announced his support for the rebel soldiers over the radio. Mario Guwin also conducted a live interview with Aguinaldo on DZMH. Three Cagayan mayors based their testimonies on the interview .

15.56 Percent Rise in Real Investments Reported

HK1001081390 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 10 Jan 90 p 3

["Indicator" column: "Real Investments"]

[Text] Real investments in 1989 grew 15.56% to P18.404 billion, according to advance estimates by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB). This is lower than the 17.47% increase recorded during 1988, reflecting the slower pace of growth for the economy as a whole.

With gross capital formation hitting the P18-billion mark, the ratio of investments to GNP reached 17.25%. Although an encouraging sign, showing improvement over the 14.30% share in 1987 and 15.76% in 1988, this is still below the target of government planners.

Ideally, investments as percentage of GNP should be above 20% in order to sustain long-term rapid growth. The East Asian NICs recorded investment ratios of 25-30% in their drives to industrialization.

The increase in durable equipment accelerated to a growth rate of 27.74%, higher than its 1987-88 rate of 24.15%. Investments in construction, both private and government, also accelerated. Expansion activities by the private sector boosted investments in the industry by 14.04% to P5.174 billion. Government efforts at improving infrastructure resulted in a 6.66% increase to P2.452 billion.

Gross capital formation measures the amount of expenditures on items such as new factories or machinery or government spending on new roads. It forms one component of the GNP equation, GNP = C + I + G + NX, where C equals personal consumption, I equals investments or capital formation, G equals government expenditures, and NX stands for the net exports.

Capital formation figures are indicators of actual investments being undertaken within the economy. These figures are to be differentiated from those published by the Board of Investments, which reports only the aggregate project costs of registered and approved projects. These investments may or may not push through after they have received BOI approval.

Investments are accorded high importance in development schemes because it is only by investing in new equipment, machinery and improved infrastructure will the economy be able to expand production in the future.

In a specific case, lack of investments in new energy projects led to massive brownouts as consumer and industrial demand for electricity grew.

Real Investments

In million pesos at 1972 Constant Prices	1987-1989		
	1989*	1988	1987
Fixed Capital	16,616	13,874	12,017
1. Construction	7,626	6,836	6,348
a. Gov't	2,452	2,299	2,290
b. Private	5,174	4,537	4,058
2. Durable Equipment	8,990	7,038	5,669
Increase in Stocks	1,788	2,052	1,540
Total Capital Formation	18,404	15,926	13,557

*Advanced Estimates

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board

Thailand

Sitthi Meets Vietnamese Envoy on Cambodia

BK1801125890 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] The new Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, Nguyen Trung, paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry today at 1030.

The ambassador thanked the foreign minister for his important role in forging closer bilateral relations benefiting the peoples of both Vietnam and Thailand. He said the good relations between Thailand and Vietnam will

contribute to progress in the settlement of the Cambodian problem and lessen regional and global tension in the coming decade.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila thanked the ambassador. He noted that Thai-Vietnamese relations have expanded in all areas, pointing to the more frequent exchanges of visits of important figures, both from governmental and private sectors.

The Vietnamese ambassador briefed Air Chief Marshal Sitthi on the meeting in Ho Chi Minh City between Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and Vietnamese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime. The atmosphere of the meeting was good, and all parties accepted a UN role in solving the Cambodian problem based on justice for all. They also agreed that problems in Southeast Asia must be settled by Southeast Asians themselves. Nguyen Co Thach expressed hope that the informal meeting on Cambodia to be held in Jakarta will lead to the final settlement of these problems.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi thanked the ambassador for the briefing and told him that Thailand will wait for a report on the results of the talks from Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. He told Mr Nguyen Trung that ASEAN will hold a meeting of senior officials in February to study Australia's proposal and the statement of the five-member United Nations Security Council concerning settlement of the Cambodian problem, as well as to plan the future strategy in finding solutions to the issue.

Legislators Sign Petition on Cambodia Factions

Seek Policy Revision

BK1801004190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jan 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Ninety government and opposition MPs yesterday signed a letter to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan calling on him to revise his Cambodian policy and stop giving support or sanctuary to any of the Khmer factions.

The letter argued that international opinion on the Heng Samrin regime was shifting, with the Hun Sen government becoming more secure. As such Thailand, which had benefited little from its involvement in the issue, should not allow any of the three resistance factions to use its territory for their war effort in Cambodia or allow other countries to ferry arms to the resistance through Thailand, the letter said.

The 90 MPs who signed the letter were from both the coalition as well as opposition parties.

Many of them had accompanied the House Foreign Affairs Committee on a tour of the Indochinese countries in March last year and witnessed the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia last September.

These MPs included Sa-at Piyawan (Chat Thai, Lampang), Dr Phiraphan Phalusuk (Solidarity, Yasothon), Adison Phiangkiat (Muan Chon, Khon Kaen), Ekkaphon Rakkhwamsuk (Solidarity, Sakhon Nakhon), Saman Chomputhep (Chat Thai, Nan), Rawi Kingkamwong (Chat Thai, Mukdahan), Thawin Chantharaprasong (Chat Thai, Nonthaburi), and Sutham Saengprathum (Solidarity, Nakhon Si Thammarat).

Other MPs who signed the letter included those who have business interests in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam such as Maj Siphanom Wichitworasan (SAP, Sakhon Nakhon), Sihanat Rucha (Chat Thai, Chaiyaphum), Chaloemyot Saenwiset (UDP, Mukdahan), and Kittisak Hatthasongkro (Chat Thai, Udon Thani).

Maj Siphanom, who has close contacts with Hun Sen and is involved in a wide variety of business interests in Ko Kong and elsewhere in Cambodia, apparently helped organise the signing of the letter and distributed copies of it to reporters at Parliament.

The letter commended Gen Chatchai's initiatives in Indochina but said peace in Cambodia was still far off, with the resistance factions also bitterly divided. Thai involvement in the conflict had only caused hardship and danger for villagers near the Cambodian border, with the rest of the country carrying the refugee burden while the international community had a bad image of Thailand on the issue.

Since many countries had demonstrated a change in their stance on the Cambodian issue, it was time Thailand also revised its position in keeping with changing political realities.

The letter suggested that Thai policy on Cambodia be changed to the following:

—Barring all Cambodian factions from entering Thai territory to carry out war activities, hide, get support, or carry out any activities involving the fighting in Cambodia.

—Barring all Khmer refugees in Thailand from undertaking any activities in support of any of the factions fighting in their country.

—Barring other countries from using Thailand as a passage for arms, personnel, supplies, or food, for any of the factions. The only exception is humanitarian aid.

—Search for a way to quickly repatriate the 300,000 refugees and displaced persons in Thailand and the border area since they have already been there for 10 years with Thailand carrying the burden of looking after them.

The letter said the Phnom Penh regime had now become a secure government which had developed the country and improved the living conditions of the Cambodian people.

The Phnom Penh government had on numerous occasions asked for the refugees to be sent back and guaranteed their safety. They also said sites had already been prepared to receive the refugees in the capital, Kompong Som, Sisophon and Samrong. The refugees will also receive the assistance of international organisations.

The letter added that if they cannot be repatriated at present then the Thai Government should make a decision to move the refugee camps deeper inside Thailand "because at present some of the refugees in the camps sneak out to serve as troops for the resistance".

The letter called on the Thai Government to cease giving support to the Khmer factions and stick to strict neutrality in keeping with Prime Minister's Order No. 66/2523 which the letter said issued the following directives on Cambodia:

—Stop any country from sending support to any Khmer faction, whether this be life-supporting assistance or strategic goods.
—Do not allow any troops from any side to encroach on the sovereignty of Thailand or use Thai territory as a sanctuary.
—Quick repatriation of the refugees or failing that, moving refugee camps deeper into Thailand.

The letter said that if Thailand considered its national interests and wanted to really turn the battlefields of Indochina into a marketplace, it did not have to wait for JIM [Jakarta informal meetings] 3 or Paris 2 but should start by becoming strictly neutral in the Cambodian conflict.

Editorial Questions Motive

BK1801034390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jan 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Government Must 'Bite the Bullet' on Khmer Aid"]

[Text] During much of the time of the Cambodian conflict since the Vietnamese invasion of that country in 1978, various branches of the local media were often confronted with some awkward difficulty when reporting about security developments along the Thai-Cambodian border—particularly those relating to the whereabouts and movements of anti-Vietnamese Khmer resistance groups. Despite the open secret from the start that many of the resistance camps were located in Thai territory, the print media in particular often had to skirt around facts and present superfluous generalities that those camps were "straddled" along the borderline—lest they could be accused by the military authorities of selling the country out to the "enemy".

Times have changed though. The longstanding border tension throughout the period of Vietnam's military occupation of Cambodia had given way to a more relaxed atmosphere following the declaration of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's famous policy to turn Indochina from a battlefield to a marketplace. And even though it has yet to be accepted by international verification, the claimed Vietnamese military withdrawal last September represented yet another positive development.

Against all this, the Thai military also seems to have adopted a more enlightened attitude by tolerating more objective and direct reporting on border events. Subjects like the existence of resistance sanctuaries on the Thai side of the border, for instance, are no longer taboo. In fact there has been intermittent criticism over the irony that some of the more secretive camps run by the Khmer Rouge were not even accessible to ordinary Thais, despite the fact that they are located on Thai territory.

Public attention on Cambodia has now taken on yet another twist. For the first time in the 11-year-long conflict, a large group of government and opposition MPs have signed a petition to the Prime Minister urging for, among other things, the removal of all Khmer resistance pockets from Thai soil and the end of foreign arms assistance to the resistance factions that for a long time has transitted through this country.

Taken at face value, the signatories of the petition seem to be pursuing a noble goal. The single most important factor behind the unending conflict in Cambodia has stemmed from the involvement of various foreign countries that have a direct or indirect security stake. Through the last decade, these foreign powers have effectively been fighting a proxy war in Cambodia by supplying arms and extending other forms of assistance to the rival Khmer factions. The first logical step that could eventually lead to peace is an end to such foreign assistance. Other foreign protagonists aside, Thailand has its part to play.

But at closer scrutiny, this latest petition has brought to light some pertinent questions. For a start, the Thai political and military leadership must decide whether they are prepared to cut off the "transit" arms supply. It is no secret that the biggest supplier of the most powerful resistance faction, the Khmer Rouge, has been and remains China—a major power and also a close ally of this country.

The question thus boils down to whether Bangkok is prepared to challenge the Chinese, assuming that Beijing refuses to be persuaded to scale down and eventually cut off military aid to the Khmer Rouge. We believe the Government should not hesitate when it comes to the protection of national interests. The Prime Minister has frequently stated that any continuation of conflict along the border would cause more damage to Thai property and loss of Thai lives. Any measures that would restore peace and order to the eastern Thai border would be welcomed.

The fact that some of the MPs who signed the petition are known to be trying to line up business deals with Cambodia and Laos also calls into question the true motive behind their move. Is this a genuine petition aimed at contributing to the peace process in Cambodia

or a commercially-motivated exercise designed to further personal or partisan interests? Let us hope that our honourable parliamentarians put national interests above personal gains.

Spokesman on U.S. Cooperation in Fighting Drugs

BK1601144590 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Government House Deputy Spokesman Likhit Hongladarom made a statement this afternoon. He said that in connection with the 10 January courtesy call on Deputy Premier Phong Sarasin by the chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Commission on Narcotics Control and his party, accompanied by the U.S. ambassador, the chairman gave a press conference prior to his departure. The chairman thanked the Thai Government for its cooperation in tackling the narcotics problem and its efforts to update the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Act, as well as the success of the opium crop substitution policy.

However, at the press conference the chairman also said the commission did not want to see Thailand develop an image similar to that of Colombia, as an exporter of narcotics, which is an image that is difficult to erase. He said 40 to 50 percent of the heroin consumed in the United States was produced in Laos and Burma, but that Thailand is used as the trafficking route. Other members of the U.S. delegation added that they were concerned about the increase in narcotics production and Thailand's position as an important transit point. Answering questions from newsmen, the commission chairman said that such perceived allegations against Thailand could affect the benefits the Thai people have received from the economic growth Thailand has enjoyed in the past few years, because once the narcotics kingpins become powerful, they will attack government institutions and the country's social structure.

The government spokesman said that although th opinion is that of the U.S. legislative branch, in international practice it is the duty of the legislative sector to present its opinion to a foreign country's administrative branch so that it can coordinate the matter with the Thai Government. However, the lack of understanding of the problem in this region and the overall picture of the problem could tarnish the image of the host country. In addition, to avoid repercussions to cooperation in narcotics prevention and suppression between the two countries, it is anticipated that the United States will find constructive ways in its capacity of a friend that cherishes mutual cooperation.

The spokesman took this opportunity to emphasize that to tackle the narcotics problem, measures from both the demand and supply sides are required. In the past, the United States has stressed the supply side. If the problem is to be effectively solved, the U.S. should seek ways to greatly reduce the demand, such as research into ways to reduce or stop narcotics consumption, as well as effective prevention of narcotics smuggling into its territory and suppression of selling and abuse. Thailand has been working earnestly on this matter by limiting import and transit, accelerating suppression, and eliminating the cultivation of narcotics, as well as improving legal measures, such as imposing severe punishment and confiscating the assets of wrongdoers.

Vietnam

Spokesman Comments on Cambodian Peace Moves

BK1801115190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] A spokesman for our Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a regular news conference this afternoon in Hanoi. Attending the news conference were a large number of domestic and foreign newsmen.

Answering a Voice of Vietnam reporter's question requesting an evaluation of recent statements by French President Mitterrand and the French Foreign Ministry, our Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out:

World public opinion pays a lot of attention to the 11 January 1990 statement by French President Mitterrand affirming that no agreements can be acceptable with the Khmer Rouge. He also deemed that the administration of the State of Cambodia is the only force to counter the threat of the Khmer Rouge. Public opinion sees this as an important turning point in France's policy on the Cambodian issue. We welcome and highly appreciate President Mitterrand's realistic and constructive statement, which reflects world public opinion's refusal to accept the genocidal Pol Pot regime and recognition of the de facto power of the State of Cambodia.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and XINHUA correspondents asked: What is your comment on the conference on the Cambodian issue held by the five official members of the UN Security Council in Paris on 15-16 January 1990 and on future prospects for settlement of the Cambodian issue?

Our Foreign Ministry spokesman replied: That the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France, and Britain overcame the obstacle concerning interim power in the transition period and entrusted the United Nations with the task of organizing a general election—a key problem in the Cambodian people's exercise of their right to self-determination—is a praiseworthy development. However, in their communique, the five permanent members of the Security Council did not show a clearcut attitude about preventing the genocidal Pol Pot clique from restarting the civil war and usurping power, which constitutes one of the two key problems of a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Cambodia is a sovereign country. Entrusting the United Nations with the authority to carry out and supervise the implementation of the provisions of an agreement to be

signed on Cambodia must rely on the basis of respect for Cambodia's sovereignty; the United Nations must not become a ruling apparatus and an occupation army imposed on the Cambodian people. This is also consistent with the UN Charter.

The United Nations must be totally impartial, stop recognizing one Cambodian party, and adopt a definite attitude toward the genocidal Pol Pot clique in conformity with the UN convention on genocide.

France's 'New Stance' on Cambodia Issue Viewed

BK1801064190 Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas has issued a communique expressing France's new stance on the Cambodian issue. Here is our radio commentary:

The French communique on the Cambodian issue was released following the French minister's state reception for the representatives of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council before the opening of their meeting in Cambodia in Paris on 15 and 16 January. The communique said that everything must be done to prevent the Khmer Rouge's return to power in Cambodia. The communique quoted French President Francois Mitterrand as saying that France will not agree to the Pol Pot clique's return to power. Let the Cambodian people, under the guarantee of the world community, decide their own future by means of free general elections.

In fact, a few months ago France had said it did not support the Khmer Rouge, and now French political circles openly express their stance on the Cambodian issue. Although they did not state it openly, representatives of the five member countries of the UN Security Council all support this new standpoint of France. According to the FINANCIAL TIMES, the five member countries of the UN Security Council have shown signs of changes in their policies toward the Phnom Penh government. For its part, the U.S. approach [words indistinct]. These changes are gathering momentum and people highly appreciate France's new (?initiative) on Cambodia which may create a turning point toward a solution to Cambodia.

Broad sections of the world public including the Cambodian people are elated at these new developments. Facts show that France and several concerned about the Cambodian issue have something in common with Vietnam and the Phnom Penh government in solving the Cambodian issue. This is the aspiration of everyone in the past 10 years, since the emergence of the Cambodian issue. These developments add more hope for solving the Cambodian issue in the near future. First of all, the people wish that talks will be held to discuss the word indistinct] of the Cambodian issue so that there will be a chance of reopening the Paris International Conference on Cambodia which, hopefully, will bring about practical results toward a solution of the Cambodia issue.

Outgoing SRV Ambassador Meets PRC Officials

Meets Vice Foreign Minister

BK1201051090 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jan 90

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister of China Zhou Nan said that Vietnam and China have time-honored and fine friendship and cooperation.

Speaking at a reception given for the outgoing Vietnamese ambassador, Nguyen Minh Phuong, in Beijing on Tuesday [9 January], Mr Zhou Nam said that both countries hope for a quick normalization of relations between the two countries. China, he said, undertakes to resume and build good neighborliness with Vietnam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This conforms to the basic and long-term interests of both countries.

Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong wished that Sino-Vietnamese relations be normalized quickly. He expressed his belief that with joint efforts, the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations will be achieved.

Meets With Foreign Minister

BK1701153790 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 17—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen received Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong in Beijing on January 16, who paid him a farewell visit.

On this occasion, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said normalizing Sino-Vietnamese relations would benefit the peoples of the two countries in many respects. He asked Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong to convey his greetings to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

For his part, Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong expressed the Vietnamese government and people's aspiration for the early restoring of relations between the two countries.

The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Li Peng Receives Envoy

BK1801153890 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 18—Chinese Premier Li Peng received the departing Vietnamese ambassador to China Nguyen Minh Phuong at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Jan. 17.

Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong conveyed the Vietnamese leaders' regards to their Chinese counterparts

and reiterated Vietnam's desire for an early normalisation of the relations between the two countries.

For his part, Premier Li Peng asked Nguyen Minh Phuong to extend his compliments to State Council President Vo Chi Cong and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi. He said the improvement and normalisation of the Sino-Vietnamese relations is also the aspiration of the Chinese Government and people.

Hanoi To Swap Prisoners With PRC 19 Jan

BK1801135290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Jan 18 (AFP)—The Hanoi government said Thursday that Vietnam and China will swap a total 22 prisoners Friday and added that it was ready to negotiate a normalization of bilateral ties at any time and place. The Foreign Ministry said Vietnam would return "five military prisoners" to China, while Beijing will send 17 Vietnamese back home in exchange.

Ministry spokeswoman Ho The Lan said the exchange, like prior ones, would take place at the "Gate of Friendship," located 20 kilometers (14 miles) north of Lang Son, across from the southwest Chinese region of Guangxi.

Earlier Thursday, Hanoi released an exchange of telegrams between Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen, in which both sides expressed willingness to work to "resume and develop" their relations in the "interest of the two peoples." [passage omitted]

Mrs. Lan said that Vietnam no longer holds any "Chinese military prisoners," but that China still held "a large number of Vietnamese, including one pilot" of a MiG-21 shot down along the border in October 1988. There has been sporadic fighting along the frontier over the last 10 years, which analysts here said was one means used by China to apply pressure to Vietnam, while holding prisoners was another method.

The border reopened in February last year for the first time in a decade after an initial meeting between Vietnamese and Chinese officials in Beijing. A second meeting took place in May, but no significant results were obtained, largely due to the Cambodian question.

Replying to a question about a possible third meeting between officials of the two sides, Mrs. Lan said that "Hanoi is ready to negotiate with Beijing no matter where, no matter when. This offer is always good," she said.

Reaction to Reported Soviet Military Withdrawal

BK1801133890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi, Jan 18 (AFP)—The Vietnamese Government refused to be drawn Thursday on reports that the Soviet Union was cutting back its military forces deployed in the region, saying only that Moscow had access to bases in this country. A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said, "We have authorised Soviet ships to have access to logistical facilities at Cam Ranh" naval base in southern Vietnam. "Whether or not the Soviet Union uses these facilities is a question that concerns Moscow," she added.

The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reported Tuesday that Moscow was withdrawing most of its offensive forces from Vietnam in the hope that the United States would also withdraw its forces from the Philippines. The report, quoting an unnamed senior Soviet official and Western officials, said a squadron of MiG-23 jets recently left Cam Ranh Bay and another squadron of TU-16 bombers have also been withdrawn. There were no longer any submarines or large warships at the base, it added.

A Soviet diplomat said in Manila on Wednesday that Moscow was cutting back its forces in the Asia-Pacific region, including its Pacific fleet. But he did not give details.

Vietnam Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Ho The Lan also reiterated Hanoi's position that there were no bases run by overseas countries including the Soviet Union on Vietnamese territory. Hanoi says that Cam Ranh is Vietnamese sovereign territory which only offers some of its non-military facilities for use by Soviet ships and so can not be compared to the United States' Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines.

Washington says that Cam Ranh Bay is the biggest Red Army base outside the Soviet Union and claims that nuclear carrying submarines are stationed there. It also says that Soviet aircraft and missile defence systems are based at Cam Ranh.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposed in September 1988 pulling out of Cam Ranh in exchange for a U.S. military withdrawal from the Philippines bases. Two months later Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co said Hanoi was studying the possibility of opening the base to other countries.

Vietnamese Catholics Condemn Contras, U.S.

BK1301153490 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 13—The Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics has issued a statement strongly condemning the contras reactionaries for killing two Catholic priests and injuring some others, including President of the Blue Fields Catholic Bishop Council Pablo Schmidt, in Nicaragua on Jan. 1st.

The committee also condemned the Salvadoran reactionaries for murdering six other priests on Nov. 16 last year, and particularly the U.S. Administration for backing the various reactionary organizations in Central America.

Expressing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and Catholics the statement called on the international community and all freedom-loving people in the world to stand side by side with the Central American nations in their struggle to defend national independence, peace and the right to live.

City Expands Economic Cooperation With USSR

BK1201094890 Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 12—Last year, the Ho Chi Minh City branch of the Veitnam national vegetables and fruits export-import corporation (VEGETEXCO) earned 25 million roubles and dollars by exporting vegetables and fruits to the Soviet Union. This represented two-thirds of the total annual export value of VEGETEXCO. Butchery company (VISSAN) of Ho Chi Minh City has signed a contract with the Soviet Union for exporting 5,000 tons of pork and beef.

The joint Vietnam-USSR sea products enterprise has set up a joint venture with South Korea for the catching and processing of sea products in the Bering Sea. Thirty Vietnamese technicians are to go to the sea area off the Soviet Union's eastern coast withn the first quarter of this year to carry out the project, which is estimated at 50,000 tons of sea products a year.

SRV-USSR-ROK Joint Fishing Cooperation

BK1501054890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] The TUOI TRE [YOUTH] paper of Ho Chi Minh City reports that the joint Vietnamese-Soviet enterprise (PETRIMFICO) has recently cooperated with South Korea in catching and processing fish in the Bering Sea for the annual production volume of 50,000-60,000 tonnes. In January 1990, the first 30 Vietnamese technical workers of this enterprise departed to work aboard a South Korean ship and the maritime products processing factory in the Soviet Far East region in compliance with a signed contract.

(PETRIMFICO) has further expanded its activities through a project to increase the shrimp-raising area in a semi-industrial project in Tien Giang Province to produce from 200 to 1,000 kilos per hectare a season, and to establish a fish canning factory.

This joint venture with foreign countries is headed by a Vietnamese director general.

Japan Cooperates in Operation of Rice Mill

BK1501103890 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan.15—The Saigon-Satake rice husking and grinding mill, the most sophisticated one of its kind in Vietnam, which was put into commercial operation on Sept. 26 last year, has by now recovered 40 percent of its U.S.-dollar-15-million investment.

With complete equipment supplied by the Stake Company of Japan, the mill has an output capacity of 600 [metric] tons of polished rice per day.

Mr. Mashatoshi Ychiyamada, head of the Satake expert team working at the mill, said the Saigon-Satake is the biggest rice husking mill ever built by Satake in 105 countries, and its product meets the export standards everywhere.

At present, two more workshops are being built adjacent to the mill to make full use of its by-products like bran and husks.

With an agriculture-based economy and rice as the staple food, Vietnam neeeds about 30 such mills to process sufficient rice for both home consumption and export.

Vo Van Kiet Addresses CEMA Session 9 Jan

BK1701144590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jan 90

["Text" of speech delivered by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vietnamese chief delegate, at the 9 January opening of the 45th CEMA session in Sofia—read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade chairman, chief delegates, comrades, and friends: This CEMA session is being held against a background where extraordinary changes are taking place in many member countries and where numerous developments are unfolding in the world's economy and politics. In such a situation, each country is seeking a solution to its own pressing socioeconomic problems, determining the model and the strategy for development of a renovated socialism under the conditions where the scientific and technological revolution is taking place in an extremely vigorous fashion and where the process of internationalizing the world's economic life has been increasingly extensive.

This situation has created a heavy responsibility for our session. We must together determine our policies, map out our basic renovative orientations for economic cooperation within the CEMA, and generate a new driving force capable of truly supporting the renovation and restructuration in each of our member countries.

Founded over 40 years ago, the CEMA has made positive contributions to its member countries as well as to the strength of our community. But with its shopworn model, organization, and mechanism, activities of the CEMA have been very limited and have, especially in recent years, been no longer suitable. They have failed to meet the demands of life and have been faced with serious challenges. Nevertheless, the internal development of each country's economy, the law-abiding process of broadening and achieving economic integration on international and regional scales, and

the problems of production and market security are creating a pressing demand for restructuring the economic cooperation between our member countries on a completely new basis with the driving force and the main objective being a socioeconomic result practical for our cause of socioeconomic development. On this basis, efforts must be made to consolidate the strength of the entire community.

From this, our delegation thinks that all our countries need the CEMA but it must be an international economic organization with a new model and new, restructured organization which operates according to a mechanism to be renovated. In our view, the new model of the CEMA must be so designed as to accord it the renovation and restructuration of member countries, the keynote of which is to end the managerial system of formalistic centralized planning, and to change over to the broad use of the economic methods and the goods-money relations. This model must harmoniously combine the macroeconomic regulation in the state-level relations among member counries through the creation of a suitable economic, juridical, and organizational environment for broadening specialized economic integration and cooperation between production, business, scientific, and technological establishments.

That model must ensure the completely voluntary participation of member countries in economic integration and cooperation measures. At the same time it must have a mechanism dynamic enough to avoid obstructing the creativeness of each country or of bilateral or multilateral relations. That model should not be a closed-door organization but should broaden its relations with international and regional economic organizations and take a more active part in the process of economic cooperation and labor distribution on a global scale. To achieve this end, it is essential to have an appropriate organization. In our opinion, the essential condition is to reconsider the function, task, organizational and juridical structure and so forth of our council so as to direct all its activities at successfully solving realistic and volatile problems. But this requires us to reexamine the by-law of the CEMA.

From experience obtained by our country in the renovation undertaking as well as from the actual situation now facing other member countries, we think that the renovation of the mechanism—covering managerial structure and mechanism—and the broadening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation play an especially important and decisive role for the success of the comprehensive renovation of socialist construction in keeping with the characteristics and specific conditions of each country.

As for the general problems of cooperative mechanism, we think that the foreign trade prices, the currency, and methods of payments are crucial elements for the renovation of other elements of the cooperative mechanism aimed at ensuring the rapid renovation of the structure of goods exchange, raising the technological standards and product quality, quickly increasing the volume of goods exchanged between our countries, and broadening our trading and economic relations with the world.

As a matter of principle, in trade relations, we support the policy of shifting to the application of current international prices and making payments with foreign currencies obtained through free transfer and conversion. We favor the gradual settlement of this problem through specific measures aimed at preventing the unexpected and one-sided settlement of damages. On a bilateral basis, countries will seek consensus over specific conditions and procedures for shifting to the new price and payment system, taking into account the historic and present factors in the relations between countries concerned. Naturally, in their direct contacts, grass-roots economic units have the decision-making right with regard to prices, currencies, and payment procedures on an agreed-upon basis.

The question of offering to one another the most-favored nations system and preferential treatment in the trading and economic relations between countries is a natural thing for an international economic organization, especially for those socialist countries which have been endowed with traditional relations.

In the current situation which is developing in a way that suits the trend toward reorganizing the economic management mechanism in our countries, to carry out the cooperation in the CEMA according to the new model and new mechanism, Vietnam is ready to achieve cooperation in the framework of the CEMA in accordance with a general system applied for all member countries. Giving one another's favorable and preferential treatment for the development and broadening of cooperation will be agreed upon on a mutually beneficial basis.

It is expected that this CEMA session will attain the understanding and consensus over the need to radically renovate the CEMA. If these are attained, our session will be able to open up a turning point in the development of the CEMA.

Our eight delegations suggest that based on recommendations by member countries, CEMA hand over to its executive committee the draft of an intangible project for restructuring the cooperative organization and mechanism so it can submit it to the 46th CEMA session for consideration. Preparations must be made to ensure that the 46th CEMA session is held at an early date.

Chief delegates, comrades, and friends, Vietnam always regards the need to enhance, broaden, and improve its cooperative results with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries as a crucial factor for the cause of socialist construction in Vietnam.

The bilateral and multilateral cooperation among countries stems from an objective demand for international labor division, and inevitably, this must be implemented on the principle of mutually beneficial concern and mutual supplementation.

As a tropical country with huge potentials still unexploited in natural resources, natural conditions, and labor force coupled with being situated in a dynamic

development area of the Asia-Pacific region, Vietnam will certainly contribute its part to achieving mutual supplementation for the sake of economic development requirements of member countries.

Over the past 2 years in renovation, Vietnam has experienced some positive changes. This is an important condition for gradually stabilizing Vietnam's socioeconomic situation while creating conditions for consolidating and broadening the cooperation with other CEMA member countries as well as other countries in the world.

We always give preferential treatment to the other member countries in the cooperation for tapping Vietnam's natural and labor resources in accordance with our law on foreign investment promulgated more than a year ago and in different flexible forms, especially cooperation in specialized production, cooperation among unions and associations of enterprises in the development of regional and sectorial cooperation.

The 44th CEMA session adopted a special, overall progam of multilateral cooperation between the European member countries and Vietnam. The program's aim was to create conditions for Vietnam to participate more deeply and broadly in the areas of specialization and mutually beneficial cooperation in prodution. However, because the program was conducted in the framework of CEMA's old model of organization and mechanism, this cooperation has met with numerous difficulties and the results for Vietnam have been very limited. That is why we suggest that this session ask the CEMA Executive Committee to reconsider the program in light of the new thinking on our cooperative mechanism and submit it to the coming 46th session.

The Vietnamese delegation takes note of a report recently presented by Comrade (Lukanov) of the CEMA Executive Committee on its activities between the two sessions.

As for a program to bring together the scientific and technological advances attained by CEMA member countries up to the year 2000, we favor the appraisal cited in the Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee's report on the question of coordinating national economic plans for the period 1991-95. Vietnam's central planning organ and the related organs of other member countries have initially discussed the main orientations for continuing to develop cooperation in the fields of production, trade, science, and technology. Planning coordination at the grass-roots level as part of the process of restructuring continues to meet with difficulties because of differences in the economic mechanisms of various countries. Meanwhile, experience in this field is still too little. In the period ahead, measures should be taken to remove obstacles and create the most favorable environment for grass-roots economic units to broaden their direct contacts.

Chief delegates, comrades, and friends: This CEMA session is being held in Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. On behalf of the SRV delegation, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the fraternal government and people of Bulgaria, to Comrade Chairman Atanasov, and to other Bulgarian comrades for creating favorable conditions for the holding of this CEMA session.

Thank you, comrades and friends.

Returns From CEMA Session

BK1501142590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Jan 90

[Text] The SRV delegation led by Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Hanoi on the afternoon of 13 January after attending the 45th CEMA session in Sofia, capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The delegation was welcomed by Comrades Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; representatives of the party Central Committee International Department and the Foreign Ministry; and many other high-ranking cadres.

Also on hand were Comrades Bulgarian Ambassador Markov and Soviet Ambassador Kachin.

Albanian Envoy Holds National Day Reception

BK1201152890 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 12—Gezim Dhrima, Albanian ambassador to Vietnam, gave a reception here last night on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Albania, now the People's Socialist Republic of Albania (Jan. 11).

Present at the reception were Phung Van Tuu, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Dinh Nho Liem, first deputy foreign minister; and Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and many members of the diplomatic corps.

Ambassador Gezim Dhrima and vice-chairman Phung Van Tuu proposed a toast to the achievements recorded by the Albanian people in building a new life and to the consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Albania and Vietnam.

Overseas Labor Official Discusses Cooperation

BK1501114190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Interview with Bui Ngoc Anh, head of International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare, by station correspondent Tran Trong Truy; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Tran Trong Truy] Comrade, we have learned that you recently concluded a fact-finding visit to some socialist countries to study the labor cooperation between them and Vietnam in the past year. What is the assessment of this issue by countries concerned on the state level?

[Bui Ngoc Anh] Recently, we held talks on labor cooperation in 1990 with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Bulgaria. As a normal practice, such talks always include an assessment of the situation of labor cooperation in the previous year. In all three countries, our friends continued to highly value the results of their labor cooperation with us. At the time of the talks, the 4th quarter of 1989, these countries said that they had received the majority of workers as stipulated in the protocols for 1989. Many groups of Vietnamese workers had been selected on the basis of good quality. The Vietnamese workers lost no time in learning new trades and quickly improved their professional skills. The vast majority of our workers fulfilled their work and product quotas, with many earning high incomes.

Generally speaking, Vietnamese workers have made important contributions to fulfilling the production plans of many enterprises of our foreign friends. The supplementary clauses to the agreements on the benefits of our workers and government have been immediately implemented by our friends. These foreign governments have been faster in paying us in foreign currency and in collecting and transferring to us the money contributed by our workers to national construction; the amounts turned over have also been larger. Therefore, in 1990 these friendly countries' enterprises will continue to receive Vietnamese workers in relatively large numbers.

Besides the positive aspects and good points, our friends have also frankly pointed out our remaining shortcomings and deficiencies. They are:

—The quality of workers selected by some localities, ministries, and sectors was not guaranteed. Judging by looks alone, without having to resort to more accurate measures, one could see that many of the workers were old and apparently sick. Actual checking revealed a higher percentage of sick workers than in the previous years, and many of these people eventually had to be repatriated ahead of schedule, sometimes just 3 months after their arrival in the host countries;

—A number managers had a poor knowledge of foreign languages and low managerial skills. Some Vietnamese workers paid no attention to learning foreign languages, refusing to study to improve their language skills. This has affected their ability to acquire professional knowledge and to receive information on the spot; and

—A number of workers worked in a casual manner, some failing to put in the required work hours and violating work discipline.

[Tran Trong Truy] It is public knowledge that, recently, in some socialist countries where Vietnamese are working under labor cooperation programs, there have been very complicated developments. Could you tell us how these developments have affected the Vietnamese workers?

[Bui Ngoc Anh] In their advance, our friendly countries have encountered definite difficulties. These difficulties have affected the feelings and thoughts of our workers and their families. First, as the foreign enterprises began to practice profit-and-loss accounting, some of them had to scale down production or switch from the state-run to cooperative status owing to a lack of profits. This causing unemployment, which in turn resulted in low incomes. Therefore, our workers had to worry about their jobs both in the immediate future and under the longer term of their contracts.

Second, generally speaking, consumer goods in the friendly countries are in short supply, and even the local people's demand is not satisfied. Thus, the Vietnamese workers are having difficulty buying goods and shipping them home with their own savings. On top of this, all the friendly countries have strengthened customs control and imposed further limits on the amounts of goods sent overseas. In reality, these restrictions have been applied even to our workers, and this has caused them great worries and dampened their zeal for work.

Third, there have been isolated subjective remarks on and evaluations of the Vietnamese workers among the local people and in the press in the host countries, and this has had an adverse impact on our workers' feelings and thoughts. In reality, the Vietnamese workers sent to the friendly countries are first and foremost direct contributors to goods production. Only after they have earned their wages did they become commodity buyers and consumers. They did not go there only to buy goods. The commodity shortages in the friendly countries' markets are by no means a result of a shopping spree on the part of the Vietnamese workers. The basic reason for these shortages, as I have pointed out earlier, is the failure of these countries' economies to meet their own people's demands for consumers goods.

[Tran Trong Truy] Comrade, how will our state and the friendly countries overcome this state of affairs?

[Bui Ngoc Anh] This situation is not a deadlock. In fact, is is being resolved step by step through practical measures. First, concerning employment for our workers, we have held talks with the friendly countries and agreed that in those enterprises regularly hit by job shortages,

our friends must make adjustments by transferring Vietnamese workers to those enterprises capable of receiving them and providing them with jobs, thus ensuring their income and better living conditions.

Second, regarding the purchase and shipping of goods by our workers, a number of countries have taken good measures. For instance, in the Soviet Union—owing to the backlog of containers at various seaports and the customs service's inability to check them on schedule, or owing to customs checks carried out without the presence of our workers—many complex problems have arisen. For this reason, last December the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the Soviet customs service to check and seal goods containers at the places where the Vietnamese workers live. Motorcycles bought by our workers last August or September or earlier must be allowed to be sent home; those purchased after that time are being considered and a solution will be found in accordance with the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. The Soviet customs service and labor committee are now guiding Vietnamese workers on sending their goods home according to the regulations. Soviet enterprises are responsible for helping Vietnamese workers buy and ship goods in the most convenient possible fashion.

In the case of the GDR, we held talks and agreed with that country that contractual Vietnamese workers must be allowed to send their goods home by sea freight when they return home on leave. According to the latest information, recently it has become fairly convenient for Vietnamese workers units to have their goods packed before they go on leave. In many places, they received wholehearted assistance from their enterprises, and customs checks were carried out quickly. We are working with the friendly countries concerned to find various measures to further improve the situation.

Regarding the role of Vietnamese workers, the press and other mass media in the friendly countries have recently begun to remold public opinion by pointing out more clearly the positive aspects and practical contributions by Vietnamese workers to production.

[Tran Trong Truy] In your capacity as head of the Department of International Labor Cooperation, how would you evaluate the prospects of labor cooperation?

[Bui Ngoc Anh] In replying to your question about the prospects for our labor cooperation with friendly countries, I would like to state briefly as follows: If the friendly countries still need to continue labor cooperation, we affirm that we will continue to cooperate with them and place this task within the framework of comprehensive cooperation in all fields. But, at present, as you all know, we are in the final stage of implementing the agreements signed in 1980 and 1981. With the remaining weaknesses of these agreements being clearly exposed, coupled with our difficulties in management and the rapid changes in the friendly countries, it is imperative that we and these countries shift to a new and higher stage of cooperation. There must be a more suitable managerial mechanism, and the purpose of labor cooperation will be cooperation for the use of workers—not cooperation for job training as in the past. The objectives of labor cooperation are many, but the economic objective is the most important.

[Tran Trong Truy] Thank you, comrade.

Nguyen Van Linh Views East Europe Situation

BK1801075490 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 18—Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh recently visited and addressed a reviewing meeting of the party committee of Ho Chi Minh City. He spoke about the burning topics in the world situation and the tasks facing the party and people in promoting the renovation process along the line charted by the 6th party congress.

Referring to the situation in some East European socialist countries, Nguyen Van Linh said that the developments in each country had its deep-rooted causes in its own history but on the whole, the following can be observed: There has been a serious violation of the principle of democratic centralism, arbitrariness and autocracy, alienation of the masses, a failure to observe the principle on the compatibility of the production relations with the development of production forces and the prolongation of the bureaucratic mechanism based on state subsidies. All that has prevented the development of society.

Nguyen Van Linh recalled the situation in Vietnam in the first decades of this century which led to the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by President Ho Chi Minh, and said:

"Over the past 60 years, no political force in our country has been able to found a patriotic party capable of replacing the Communist Party. The Communist Party of Vietnam from its founding to its development has its own characteristics which make it different from any other party. However, after the party became a party in power not a few party cadres and members who refused to carry out self-criticism and to heed criticism have fallen into caducous bureaucracy, opportunism and other forms of negativism. To overcome those weaknesses, we have to carry out a protracted, persistent and tough struggle. Special attention must be paid to the party building, to building a strong and pure administration, strengthening the party's relations with the masses and also strengthening the mass organizations."

He went on:

"It is normal that difference of views occurs when it comes to the question of democratization, but that must not lead to division. The minority must submit to the majority, the lower levels must submit to the higher level and the entire party must submit to the Central Committee."

Referring to the immediate tasks, Nguyen Van Linh said: "We must at the same time carry out renovation in the economy and politics. But first we have to carry out well renovation in the economy so as not to allow instability to happen and bad elements to take advantage to cause disturbances. At the same time, we must carry out renovation in politics by firm steps and vigorously observe democracy in the party and society and strictly carry out social equity."

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks on Socioeconomic Tasks

BK1801021090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City's party organization met from 10 to 18 January to review its leadership over the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in 1989, to discuss the orientation and tasks for 1990, and at the same time to conduct self-criticism in keeping with the spirit of the Resolution of the party Central Committee's Seventh Plenum.

The conference was very happy to welcome Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, who called on and addressed the participants. After hearing the city's party committee standing members report on the conference and some committee members present the aspirations and suggesstions of cadres and party members, the comrade general secretary spent almost the whole day on 15 January addressing the conferees on the burning issues of the current international situation, especially the recent developments in the East European socialist countries, and on the tasks of our entire party and people in continuing the renovation process. The comrade general secretary reminded the Ho Chi Minh City's party organization and people to be constantly on the alert in view of the sabotage schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries. He hoped that the city, which had shown utmost staunchness in the two struggles against foreign aggressors, would do an especially good job in the current renovation process and demonstrate even greater firmness in building the city bearing the name of boundlessly venerated and beloved Uncle Ho.

Amid the New Year's cozy atmosphere, the comrade general secretary cordially wished the party organization and people of Ho Chi Minh City a joyful and economical celebration of the national traditional New Year festival.

Vo Van Kiet Speaks at Customs Service Meeting

BK1801044390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jan 90

[Text] The customs service has held a conference to review its work in 1989 and to discuss the orientation and tasks for 1990. Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

In 1989, the customs service made numerous efforts to step up its supervisory and managerial work and smuggling suppression activities and to improve the work style and attitude of customs personnel, thereby making positive contributions to serving the party's and state's policy of expanding external economic operations and protecting domestic production. The service undertook to renovate its management step by step, through implementation of policies and laws. It made headway in control and antismuggling work, exposing 6,500 cases involving more than 13 billion dong, including some major cases of antique, foreign currency, and automobile smuggling and forgery of sale receipts.

However, the customs service's activities have failed to catch up with the vigorous renovation and development of external economic operations and import-export activities. The absence of palpable changes in economic thinking resulted in a lack of comprehensiveness in the policies and measures adopted by the service. Customs checks are still being carried out indiscriminately and arbitrarily at various ports of entry. No long-term plans have been worked out to guide antismuggling work, nor have studies been conducted on operational methods particular to the customs service. Speaking at the conference, Comrade Vo Van Kiet commended customs cadres and combatants for their achievements in antismuggling and tax collection work and for their initial progress in improving their style of and attitude toward service. He reminded them to overcome all negative manifestations in carrying out their duties, to ceaselessly improve their professional skills, to actively build a pure and strong customs force with a courteous work style, to stand ready to cope with any eventuality, and to make positive contributions to external economic activities.

State Council Announces Criminal Code Revision

BK1401033290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jan 90

[Text] The SRV Council of State on 2 January announced the law on revision and amendment to some articles of the criminal code adopted by the SRV National Assembly on 28 December 1989.

Ho Chi Minh City Opens 10 New Air Routes

BK1301154990 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 13—The Tan Son Nhat Airport in Ho Chi Minh City has so far opened ten air links with foreign countries. These are:

—four flights a week to and from Bangkok and Moscow.
—two flights a week to and from Manila and Paris.
—one flight a week to and from Singapore, Jakarta, Vientiane, Phnom Penh and Kuala Lumpur.
—one flight monthly to and from Prague.

Haiphong-Bangkok Passenger Ship Route To Open

BK1501160190 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 15—A motor passenger ship was recently commissioned in the fleet of the shipping company VINASHIP [expansion unknown] under the Vietnam General Department of Marine Transport on the occasion of Vietnam's Year of Tourism (1990).

The ship, named "Hanh Phuc" (Happiness), 91.25 metres long, can carry 1,034 passengers in her 46 double-berth cabins, her seater compartments and her promenade deck, and 150 tons of cargo.

Her maiden voyage is expected on January 16, 1990 from Haiphong to Bangkok in the service of foreign tourists and overseas Vietnamese nationals on the occasion of the traditional lunar New Year festival.

Students Request Improvement in Teaching

BK1401043290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] On the occasion of Students' Day, 9 January, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and Job Training held a get-together of student representatives from colleges and universities of Hanoi, Haiphong, Bac Thai, and Ha Son Binh. Comrade Tran Hong Quan, minister of higher and vocational education and job training attended the function and exchanged views with the students.

At this meeting, the student representatives raised issues related to learning, training, and living conditions of students at various colleges and universities. They presented problems on training, scholarship, enhancing the quality of cadres of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the daily lives of the students, and others.

In a frank and constructive spirit and with a sense of responsibility, many students requested the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and Job Training, as well as ministries concerned, to pay more attention to teaching and learning activities at colleges, universities, and vocational schools to create favorable conditions for students to improve their learning and training.

Comrade Minister Tran Hong Quan welcomed the students' views and maintained that most of the students' requests are legitimate. The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and Job Training will, together with appropriate ministries and sectors, strive to meet the students' requests.

Reports on Democracy Presented at Seminar

BK1201152290 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 12—A seminar entitled "Question of Democracy in Vietnam—Realities and Recommendations" was jointly held here on Jan. 9-10 by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the "TAP CHI CONG SAN" (COMMUNIST REVIEW).

The seminar was jointly chaired by Phan Anh, vice-president of the front Central Committee, Pham Van Kiet, vice-president and secretary-general, and Ha Xuan Truong, editor-in-chief of the COMMUNIST REVIEW.

More than 20 reports dealing with different aspects of the question of democracy in Vietnam were presented at the seminar. These included, for instance, the difference in nature between bourgeois and socialist democracy, the present situation of democracy in Vietnam, essential measures to ensure the exercise of democracy, the relationship between democracy and politics, between representative democracy and direct democracy, between democracy and political pluralism, between the leadership by the party, the state management and the right to mastery of the people, etc. Many speakers made concrete suggestions on measures to broaden democracy and curb violations of democratic rights.

Ministry Announces 1990 Major Cultural Events

BK1501092490 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 15—The Ministry of Culture here has worked out a programme of diversified cultural activities to be held throughout the country this year to mark Vietnam's major anniversaries, particularly the late President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary (May 19).

Five stage art festivals will be held in the year, the first one in Hanoi in late April, the second one in Ho Chi Minh City (in May) and Haiphong Port City (October), the third one in Thai Binh Province in July, the fourth one in Nha Trang (in the central coastal Province of Khanh Hoa) in September, and the fifth one in Can Tho (capital of the Mekong River Delta Province of Hau Giang) in December.

Three national song and dance festivals will be organized in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and the Red River Delta city of Nam Dinh respectively in July, August and November.

The 9th national film festival will be held in Nha Trang on November 30, and a national plastic art exhibition is also expected some time in the year.

In addition, a number of galas will be organized in ethnic minority areas to encourage the development of various traditional cultures of the minority nationals.

Nationwide Agricultural Production Reviewed

BK1201104090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jan 90

[Summary] "According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, to date the southern provinces have

harvested nearly 900,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, with those in the Mekong River Delta accounting for almost 500,000 hectares.

"Meanwhile, all localities throughout the country have planted winter-spring rice on more than 800,000 hectares or over 40 percent of the planned norm. The southern provinces alone have planted this rice on more than 700,000 hectares, representing more than 70 percent of their planned norm.

"In the central provinces, leaf folders have caused harm to some 20,000 hectares of rice." In the Mekong River Delta provinces, some 10,000 hectares of winter-spring rice have also been ravaged by stem borers and leaf folders.

The northern provinces are continuing to care for rice seedlings or carry out soil preparation for the cultivation of 5th-month spring rice, which has already begun in some localities such as Vinh Phu, Haiphong, Thai Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry urges all northern localities to concentrate on quickly planting 5th-month spring rice and early spring rice along with protecting rice seedlings against harmful insects and diseases and continuing to plant winter-spring subsidiary and industrial crops.

Meanwhile, the southern provinces should accelerate the harvesting of 10th-month rice and planting of winter-spring rice.

Meeting Held on Mountain Provinces Agriculture

BK1301075490 Hanoi VNA in English 0619 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 12—A connference was held in Thai Nguyen, capital of Bac Thai Province, by the Commission for Agriculture of the Central Committee [CC] of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], to review the implementation of the 10th resolution of the party Political Bureau on agriculturel development in the northern mountain and midland provinces.

The conference, co-chaired by Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the C.P.V C.C., and Nguyen Ngoc Triu, head of the sponsoring commission, was attended by representatives of the party and administrative committees and agro-forestry services from the northern mountain and midland provinces, and other departments concerned.

Reports to the conference affirmed that after two years of implemnting the 10th resolution, those provinces made remarkable progress in their agro-forestry development. In 1989, food output in the ten northern mountain and midland provinces reached 2.55 million tons, up by 10 percent over 1988 and their herds of cattle in 1988 increased by 10.3 per cent over 1987. The movement to reclaim waste land, increase crops and apply intensive farming has strongly developed. Apart from agricultural land, forests and hilly land have also been allotted to peasant households for tending and regreening, especially for growing tea, cinnamon and other industrial plants.

Addressing the conference, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the C.P.V C.C, laid stress on the need to solve the outstanding problems in the production relations in the mountain and midland regions concerning the private and cooperative sectors and other forms of economic integration.

VNA Carries Agriculture, Industrial News

BK1501160590 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 15—The southernmost province of Minh Hai last year produced an all-time high of 865,000 tons of food of paddy equivalent.

This year, Minh Hai's target is 950,000 tons of food of paddy equivalent. To achieve it, the province plans to expand the area to be put under high-yield rice strains to 100,000 hectares and put 30,000 more hectares under summer-autumn rice.

—The northern border province of Ha Tuyen in 1989 produced a record food output of 279,000 tons, 4.5 percent more than the previous year.

—The Vietnam-Hungary Electric Motor Factory has turned out four new types of electric motors with capacities of 1.1 kw, four kw, five kw and 7.5 kw. The factory has put into mass production seven kinds of electric motors with capacities ranging from 0.75 to 7.5 kw.

Last year, the factory exported to Cuba 1,640 electric motors worth more than 240,000 rubles. From the beginning of this year [as received], the total quantity of its products ordered by foreign countries is one and a half times as much again as in the whole of last year.

Light Industry Ministry Reviews Work in 1989

BK1601074390 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 16—A three-day conference was convened in Ho Chi Minh City on Jan. 8-10 by the Ministry of Light Industry to review its production and marketing in 1989 and discuss measures to carry out the 1990 plan with a 10-percent increase in consumer goods output.

It was made known at the conference that with the renovation of economic management, thousands of new commodities were manufactured last year for domestic consumption and export.

In 1989, the export value of light industrial goods reached 295.9 million rubles and dollars or 26.6 percent more than the previous year. Its export turn-over with the Soviet Union registered the greatest increase, from

0.2-85 percent in such items as cotton garments, canvas shoes, towels, and knitwear.

This year, the light industry service plans to invest more in joint projects with foreign partners in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, and the industrial centre of Bien Hoa in Dong Nai Province to boost their consumer goods output.

UN-Funded Capacitor Project Commissioned

BK1401153990 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 14 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 14—A UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)-funded project for manufacturing high-voltage capacitors was commissioned recently in Ho Chi Minh City.

The construction of the project, funded with more than 2.3 million U.S. dollars, started in June 1986.

The project, the first of its kind in Vietnam, will help increase the power transformer capacity as well as the voltage stability and reduce power losses.

So far, 260 capacitors of 8.66 kv/100 kvar have been produced and it is estimated that with the use of capacitors produced by the project, the electrity losses on the networks will drop by 1.25 percent, equivalent to 124 million kwh.

Among those present at the inaugural ceremony were representatives of the UNDP, UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization], Japanese and Italian electric appliances companies.